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An Account of the MANGEL WURZEL, or ROOT of SCARCITY, a new Vegetable, juſt introduced into this kingdom: extracted from a Pamphlet juſt publiſhed by Dr Lettſom; tranſlated from the French of the Abbé de Commerell.

IN an advertiſement, prefixed to this pamphlet, Dr Lettſom obſerves, that in the Midſummer of 1786, a few ſeeds were given him, ſaid to be thoſe of a dietetic vegetable, known in France under the name of the *Racine de Diſette*. As he was then ignorant of its cultivation and qualities, he planted the ſeeds in light earth, which was then placed in his hot-houſe. They vegetated in about a week; and in the ſpace of two months had acquired ſtalks of the thickneſs of a gooſe quill, when they were tranſplanted into the open air.

Although this was in September, they continued to increaſe rapidly, and preſerved their verdure throughout the winter. In this ſeaſon he plucked off ſome of the leaves, and had them boiled for the table; they were of a fine green colour, lighter than ſpinage, and ſomething like it in taſte, with a flavour ſomewhat reſembling that of aſparagus.

At this period he took up three roots, each about four ounces in weight, which, after boiling, eat very much like parſnips, and had the ſame ſhape of the roots.

So much he had experienced of the cultivation and uſe of this vegetable, when the Abbé de Commerell's account of it fell into his hands; a tranſlation of which he immediately procured, and publiſhed, in order to diffuſe the knowledge of ſo beneficial an article of diet.

"Though this country," ſays the Doctor, "does not ſpontaneouſly produce any great variety of vegetables proper for the table; yet, by the introduction of foreign products, and the arts of culture, it nouriſhes in its boſom, at this time, the greateſt and moſt uſeful varieties of fruits, and other dietetic vegetables, in the world. I conceive, however, every additional article of nouriſhment, eſpecially like this almoſt incredibly abundant, and at the ſame time ſalutary both to the human and brute ſpecies, muſt, like the potato which Raleigh brought from America, prove an intereſting acquiſition to the public. I calculate, from the product of my garden, that a ſquare yard of ground, planted with the Mangel Wurzel, will yield fifty pounds in weight of ſalutary food; an abundance equalled by few, if any other plant hitherto cultivated in Europe.

The laſt winter was unuſually mild; during the whole of which, this vegetable retained its verdure, as has been already obſerved: and as it has never experienced any other winter here, I cannot determine what effect a ſevere ſeaſon might produce. I remarked, that the new ſhoots augmented by plucking the leaves of a preceding growth; and that even the ſtalks that ſhot into flower in June 1787, and were accidentally broken off, were replaced by freſh ſtalks and flowers in the ſucceeding month; leſs ſtrong indeed, but more numerous."

The Abbé de Commerell ſays, that this root is not known in France, or at leaſt very little. It has no proper name in French, and he has not been able to find a deſcription of it in any botanical work. In Germany, where the greateſt advantages have been derived from it, it is called *Dick Ruben*; (the Great Turnip); *Dick Wurzel*, (the Great Root); and *Mangel Wurzel*, (the Root of Scarcity). He uſes the laſt denomination, *the Root of Scarcity*, becauſe it is a literal tranſlation of the name often given to it by the Germans, and becauſe it is expreſſive of the properties of the plant which it denotes. It might, indeed, be called *the Root of Abundance*, which would be no great deviation from the German name, and which would be expreſſive of one of the principal properties of this plant; which is, conſtantly to thrive, and to produce a very great crop, even when other kinds of roots and vegetables fail, and when there is a general ſcarcity of forage.

This root ought not to be put into the claſs of turnips, nor into that of carrots; and although, by its external appearance, and its ſeed, it very much reſembles the beet-root; it is ſuperior to it in every reſpect, and appears to form a diſtinct ſpecies. Its culture is ſo eaſy, its advantages ſo numerous, and it will anſwer ſo completely the purpoſes of any other forage, that it ſeems to him to deſerve to be adopted every where, and to have the preference, even in the beſt years, over all other roots with which beaſts are nouriſhed. It may be planted in open fields, and in lanes; it will ſucceed in all lands, and eſpecially in thoſe that are moiſt and light. If in hard and clayey grounds it is prevented from making its way far into the earth, it will extend itſelf horizontally, and will produce above the ſurface, that which the nature of the ſoil hinders from being produced beneath it.

This moſt valuable root is not affected by the viciſſitude of the ſeaſons, and has no deſtructive enemy; the inſects and vermin, which make ravages on all other kinds of vegetables, neither touch nor injure it. It is not attacked by blaſting or mildew, and the greateſt drought does not affect its vegetation; it does not injure the ſoil that nouriſhes it; but prepares it to receive, before the winter, the corn and other ſeeds which may be intended to be depoſited in it.

In order to induce perſons to engage in the cultivation of a root ſo valuable, and to cauſe it to ſucceed in all hands, the Abbé points out the time and the manner of ſowing, tranſplanting, and cultivating it, and of gathering in the leaves, which ſucceed each other, without ceaſing, in the greateſt abundance, and which are highly uſeful, eſpecially for horned cattle. He then treats of the crop of roots, of the manner of preſerving them, and of the method and time of replanting them, in order to obtain ſeed; in what manner the roots are to be prepared for nouriſhing and fattening large cattle, and even for rearing young calves that the owners are deſirous of weaning ſoon after their being calved. But

But for theſe particulars we muſt neceſſarily refer to the pamphlet itſelf. In the mean time, we ſhall extract ſome farther obſervations reſpecting the peculiar excellencies of this root.

Oxen, cows and ſheep, readily eat the leaves; they nouriſh them, and they are even fattened by them. They are given to them entire, as they come from the field. Poultry will eat them, when cut ſmall, and mixed with bran. Even horſes will like theſe leaves very well, and may be fed with them during the winter. Nothing more is neceſſary for this purpoſe, but to cut them ſmall with a proper inſtrument.

Milch cows, and which it is intended to continue as ſuch, may, without the leaſt inconvenience, eat of theſe leaves, for their whole nouriſhment, during eight, and even to fifteen following days. From the very firſt days, they will give a greater quantity of milk and cream of the very beſt quality; but if they ſhould be continued to be fed with this forage only, it would ſoon be apparent, that they fattened at a ſurpriſing rate; in a ſhort time the milk will diminiſh, and the ſubſtance turn entirely to fat. Theſe leaves produce the ſame effect on ſheep and oxen; from whence a judgement may be formed of the great facility with which they may be fattened, by this ſpecies of nouriſhment alone.

The leaves of this root will alſo afford to men an wholeſome and agreeable food; they have not an earthy taſte like beets; their taſte reſembles that of the *Cardon d'Eſpagne*, and they may be eaten in the ſame manner. They may be dreſſed in different ways; they are conſidered as a kind of ſpinage, and are preferred to it by many perſons; they may be eaten from the ſpring to the month of November; by their continual reproduction and great abundance, they are highly uſeful to farmers, to country people, and in all houſes in which there are many ſervants. The roots, when dreſſed, they may eat themſelves in the winter; and they may be dreſſed many ways. The Root of Scarcity is a very good root, of an agreeable taſte, much ſuperior to the red beet, and at leaſt equal to the turnip.

Beſides theſe advantages, the Root of Scarcity alſo poſſeſſes many others; particularly, the certainty of an abundant crop, however intemperate may be the ſeaſons.

If this root be cultivated, it will not be neceſſary that cattle ſhould paſture in the meadows, and eat the produce of them during the ſummer; but all the graſs which the meadows produce, may then be converted into hay. How much, indeed, may they not ſell of it, ſince, even during the winter, they may at leaſt ſave two-thirds of it? And, in ſhort, as the Root o Scarcity will render it eaſy to feed beaſts in the ſtable during the whole year, this circumſtance will alſo greatly increaſe the quantity of dung, which is ſo neceſſary in agriculture.

In conſequence of theſe advantages, forage may always be kept at a moderate price; for this root yields a much greater produce than other kinds of forage, and ſurpaſſes them even in thoſe years in which they are moſt favourable. When this root is become ſufficiently known, cultivators will undoubtedly prefer it to all the other kinds of forage.

"The numerous experiments," concludes the Abbé, "that I have made, eſpecially in the year 1785, relative to the culture, the produce, and the uſe of the Root of Scarcity, have convinced me, that it deſerves to obtain a decided preference over all other roots, and even over turnips. Whether I am partial, or enthuſiaſtic in my attachment to it, may be determined by conſidering the reaſons which I am now about to enumerate."

RECAPITULATION.

1. This kind of root may be eaten by men during the whole year: it is agreeable and wholeſome, and does not cauſe flatulencies, as turnips do.

2. As the Root of Scarcity is not attacked by the caterpillar, or by any other inſect, its ſucceſs is certain every where: it ſuffers nothing from the viciſſitude of the ſeaſons. Neither our own turnips, nor thoſe of England, poſſeſs theſe advantages.

3. The leaves of the Root of Scarcity afford an excellent food for all kinds of cattle, during four months in the year; whilſt turnips produce leaves only once a-year, and even then are tough, and injured by inſects.

4. The Root of Scarcity may be well preſerved during eight months in the year, and is not ſubject to become rotten, as is the caſe with turnips; which, from the end of the month of March, become ſtringy, tough, and ſpungy.

5. There is no kind of turnips which

ever ſucceeds perfectly; they often fail entirely, eſpecially in hard lands; they require a light, good, and ſandy ſoil: but the Root of Scarcity will ſucceed every where; the cultivators of different kinds of lands may be equally aſſured of ſucceſs; and farmers and labourers may be greatly benefited by this reſource.

6. The milk produced by cows which have been nouriſhed for ſome days together with turnips, contracts a taſte like tallow, or ſtrong, ſour, and diſagreeable; but thoſe which are fed with the Root of Scarcity, produce both milk and butter of an excellent quality.

"This excellent forage will afford ſubſiſtence to all kinds of cattle, and eſpecially at that time when graſs, ſo uſeful and neceſſary to cattle, is yet ſcarce; and it will be ſeen, by their vigour and their ſleekneſs, how much it has contributed to their health.

"The Root of Scarcity is never diſliked by cattle; they eat it always with the ſame avidity, and the ſame pleaſure; and they have nothing to fear from thoſe unhappy accidents, which ſometimes reſult from the uſe of turnips. How much is it to be wiſhed that theſe united advantages, which are founded upon conſtant experience, may deſtroy that diſtruſt, and thoſe prejudices, which this new root may, perhaps, at firſt inſpire among the French; for it is only in ſome provinces of Germany, in which it is cultivated with the greateſt ſucceſs, that the preference is given to it over every other kind of fodder, and in which it is employed for fattening the greater part of thoſe herds of cattle which are every year brought for ſale into this kingdom.

"I ſhall eſteem myſelf happy, if the truths which I have ſtated ſhould encourage the cultivation of a root, which may increaſe the riches of the ſtate, and contribute to the eaſe and to the happineſs of the people."

An Account of the BURNING WELL *at* BARRAHCOON, *in the Eaſt Indies.*

MY curioſity being excited by the many reports I had heard of this prodigy, I was determined to ſee it; and accordingly ſet out, in company with two gentlemen, from Iſlamabad, in the province of Chittagong. We proceeded as far as Jaffrabad in our palanquins: but we here found the creeks ſo full of water, it being then the rainy ſeaſon, that we were obliged to relinquiſh that mode of conveyance, and were under the neceſſity of applying to the natives to get us ſome elephants, which in about an hour afterwards they brought us. We were now preparing to mount them, when their keepers preſented us with ſome plantains, and informed us, that by offering them to the elephants we propoſed riding, it would ſecure us their friendſhip during our journey, and make them very careful of us in paſſing through the woods. We followed their advice, and preſented the fruit, which was very gratefully accepted, and a grand ſalaam given us by the elephants with their trunks on the top of their foreheads. After this ſalutation they immediately lay down, holding one of their knees up in the manner of a ſtep, that we might with greater facility get upon their backs. We rode about eight miles when we approached the mountain of Barrahcoon, and very ſoon afterwards entered a cavity between two ſmall hills. We had advanced but a little way when a variety of inſects ſurrounded us, and began to be very troubleſome, which the elephants no ſooner obſerved, than they quickly relieved us from this misfortune. Each of them broke a branch off a tree, which he put in his trunk, and continually kept fanning us with it, ſo that the flies had no opportunity of annoying us. At firſt we were very much alarmed, fearing that the elephants, in defending themſelves againſt the inſects, would ſhake us from their backs. However, we ſoon loſt all apprehenſions on this ſcore; for we perceived they uſed the greateſt precaution not to hurt us, but very gently ſhook the branches over our heads for the purpoſe of keeping the flies off. Whenever they had, by fanning us in this manner, worn off the leaves from one branch, they would immediately break a freſh one. We proceeded further, about four miles, through the moſt diſagreeable road that was ever ſeen; and had not the elephants ſhewed the utmoſt attention to our ſituation, we muſt have been bruiſed and torn to pieces by the boughs of different trees of an immenſe large ſize. We at length arrived at the place which was the object of our journey; but a little before we reached it, a very romantic ſcene preſented itſelf to our view. We ſaw ſeveral waterfalls from rugged precipices, of a moſt tremendous height, interſperſed here and there with trees. We were obliged to aſcend

ascend a flight of steps, to an amazing height, in order to get to the top of the hill where the burning well was. As soon as we approached the top, we were met by several Faukeers, who live in small temples, and attend the sacrifices frequently made there. They conducted us into one with a dome over it; but before we came up to the entrance of it, we heard a hollow noise resembling that of thunder; and on entering, we found it emitted from it a shocking sulphureous smell. We discovered, on looking down a flight of steps, a quantity of water issuing out of the sides of rocks, and a blue flame covering the whole surface of the water, which every bubble that came from below used to increase, and make to go off in a kind of explosion. The scene was really frightful. One of us went down, notwithstanding the noxious vapours it sent forth, as we were determined to see whether it was not a piece of priestcraft occasioned by a sulphureous furnace at the bottom, in order to impose upon the ignorant, and to sanctify in some measure the superstitious ideas of the Faukeers. The gentleman who descended dipped his cane into the water, and, to his great surprise, found it possessed not the least warmth: he then put his hand into a place that was clear from the flame, but the water there he discovered was excessively cold. He observed, that the stones where the water issued out of appeared very hot, and imagined that through this means the flame might be communicated to the water. He called for a kedgeree-pot, and poured some water upon the stones, which cooled them immediately; but still, when the water bubbled up again, he perceived the flash directly the same, and the stones very quickly reassumed their former red colour. The water tasted as if there had been some sulphur and verdigreate infused in it. The colour of the stones about the well varied; those nearest to it were red, but others at a great distance were quite blue. During our stay several of the bearers bathed in the well.

Having heard there was fire constantly issuing from a rock at Setacoon, we visited the place; it was about four miles distant from the well. The blaze was not so violent or great here as at the former place; the flame in any one part did not exceed what a cup of spirits set on fire might produce.

On a neighbouring hill there were many Hindoo temples. We went to view them, but took notice that on our approach the Faukeers rung a bell for some little time. We entered one of the temples, in which we perceived a large hard blue stone, and on the top a small figure of a bacchanalian form; there was so much dew on the stone, that in running off at one of its corners it resembled a small stream. We suppose that about a common wine bottle might be filled by the water that ran down in the course of an hour. It seemed strongly impregnated with sulphur. After amusing ourselves for some time with this sight, we mounted our elephants, and returned home. VIATOR.

Letter from Dr Percival to Capel Lofft, Esq; of Troston Hall, near Bury, in Suffolk, on the subject of PRISONS.

SIR, *Manchester, Jan. 26. 1786.*

PERMIT me to return my grateful acknowledgements for your very obliging letter; which, though dated Sept. 22. 1785, arrived only three weeks ago, together with an interesting tract on the construction and polity of prisons. I admire the ability, and honour the patriotic zeal, which this little work displays; and perhaps I shall but evince my respect for the Editor, by offering to him such comments or remarks as the perusal of it has suggested to my mind.

Though under the form of a query, it seems to be laid down as a *postulatum*, that, when infection has once taken place in a prison inclosed by high walls, it will continue to exert its baneful powers with various degrees of malignity, notwithstanding all the cautions which may be employed to counteract its influence: and it is therefore recommended, as *essential* to salubrity, that a dry moat, with shelving sides, like a line of circumvallation, should surround, at a proper distance, the place of confinement; that from the bottom of this moat a wall should be raised, 25 feet in height; but that the top of it should not exceed the level of the soil. I apprehend that this mode of inclosure is impracticable in large towns, where an extent of land adequate to it, with a proper drainage, can seldom be obtained; that it would diminish the terrors of imprisonment to the spectators without, and to the malefactors within; that it might afford means of dangerous communication between them; that it is in no situation indispensably necessary; and

and that the forcible manner in which it is urged, by ſuch reſpectable authorities, may render the viſitation of moſt gaols, on their preſent unalterable conſtruction, too alarming to be undertaken by any honory inſpectors, whether delegated in rotation from the magiſtracy, as Mr Howard recommends, or appointed by authority of parliament. I ſhall not treſpaſs either on your time or my own, by engaging in the diſcuſſion of each of theſe topics: but I feel it incumbent on me to ſubmit to your candid conſideration the reaſons which lead me to controvert the opinion, "that walls above the level of the inhabited ſurface are incompatible with the neceſſary ventilation of a priſon."

Ever ſince the receipt of your letter, I have paid particular attention to the action of the wind in the court yard at the back of my dwelling-houſe, which is a quadrangular area of about 3240 ſquare feet, in the centre of which are planted a few trees and ſhrubs. On the north ſide it is ſcreened by the houſe, which is three ſtories high, and 18 yards in length. The ſouth ſide is occupied by a ſtable, coach-houſe, &c. On each of the other ſides, lower offices are erected; but behind theſe, conſiderable buildings riſe, the property of my neighbours. This area, therefore, is as much ſecluded from ventilation as the court-yards in many of our priſons; yet I have uniformly obſerved, that a very gentle wind ſuffices to give motion to the ſhrubs, and even to blow about the ſtraw and other light bodies on the flagged pavement, with which it is environed. The ſunſhine alſo, on the calmeſt day, cannot fail, by the heat which it communicates, to diſſipate the noxious vapours, and renovate the air. And every ſhower of rain performs the ſame ſalutary office.

The means of obviating contagion, or the antidotes to it, where it ſubſiſts, ſeem to be three fold. 1ſt, Such as weaken its energy by *dilution*, or by a minute diviſion of its particles. 2dly, Such as operate ſolely on the human body, by counteracting its ſuſceptibility of infection. 3dly, Such as affect the poiſon itſelf, rendering it innoxious, by producing ſome chemical, or other change in its nature. A familiar analogy may at once illuſtrate and confirm this propoſition. It is well knowu, that a grain of tartar emetic will excite vomiting. But if this antimonial preparation be diſſolved in a very large portion of water, the emetic power which it poſſeſſed will be deſtroyed. The ſame loſs of power will enſue if a doſe of opium be adminiſtered either previouſly or in conjunction with it, by which the ſtomach will become inſenſible to its action. And laſtly, if an alkaline ſalt be added to it, the decompoſition thus produced will render it inert. A knowledge of theſe ſeveral correctives of contagion is intereſting to the magiſtrate as well as to the phyſician. But the moſt important of them, and what is now chiefly to be conſidered, is *dilution*, which may, I truſt, be accompliſhed, ſo as to obviate the communication of infection, by ſmaller ſupplies of freſh air than you ſeem to apprehend.

Contagion, like all other poiſons, muſt ſubſiſt in ſome definite quantity, or degree of concentration, to be capable of producing its deleterious effects. And though the *minimum*, or leaſt point of activity, under which, when reduced by diſſution, it becomes innoxious, hath not, and perhaps cannot, be preciſely aſcertained, yet we have ſufficient evidence to ſatisfy us that this ſubſiſts at no great diſtance from its ſource. Dr Mackenzie, who practiſed phyſic thirty years in the cities of Smyrna and Conſtantinople, aſſures us, that he was never afraid to go into a large houſe wherein a perſon lay under the plague, provided the patient was confined to one room. And the Rev. Thomas Dawes, chaplain to the Britiſh factory at Aleppo, in his account of a dreadful peſtilence which raged with ſuch violence in that place in the years 1761 and 1762, that from two to three hundred perſons were buried daily, relates, that the plague twice broke out in two houſes adjoining to that in which the Britiſh Conſul lived: but although, according to the cuſtom of the Eaſt, they conſtantly ſlept during the months of July and Auguſt in the open air on the houſe-top, and a Franciſcan friar, whoſe bed was only ſix yards diſtant from that of Mr Dawes, (both being placed near a wall eight feet high, by which the terraces of the two houſes were ſeparated), died of the diſeaſe after two days illneſs, yet he and all the family eſcaped infection. I ſhall recite a more remarkable fact from the authority of my late honoured friend, Sir John Pringle, which ſtill further illuſtrates what has been advanced. In the

year

year 1750, on the 7th of May, the ſeſſions commenced at the Old Bailey, and continued ſeveral days, during which time more criminals were tried, and a greater multitude was preſent than uſual. This court is only 30 feet ſquare; and the corruption of the air was aggravated by the foul ſteams of the bail dock, and of two rooms opening into it, in which the priſoners were the whole day crowded together, till they were brought forth to take their trial. The bench conſiſted of ſix perſons, four of whom died of the gaol-diſtemper, together with two or three of the counſel, one of the underſheriffs, ſeveral of the Middleſex jury, and above forty other perſons. It is to be noted, that the Chief Juſtice, who ſat on the Lord Mayor's right hand, eſcaped; whilſt his Lordſhip, with the reſt of the bench on his left, were ſeized with the infection; that the Middleſex jury, on the ſame ſide of the court, loſt many; whilſt the London jury, oppoſite to them, received no injury; and that, of the multitude preſent, but one or two, or at moſt a ſmall number, of thoſe that were on the ſide of the court to the Lord Mayor's right hand, were taken ill. Sir John Pringle aſcribes this partial action of contagion to the opening of a window at the end of the court moſt diſtant from the bench, by which he deems it probable that the poiſonous miaſms were directed to, and accumulated in, that part of the hall where the fatality ſo remarkably occurred. And I think we are equally warranted to conclude, from his narrative, that the air of the whole court muſt have been contaminated, and that a moderate degree of dilution ſufficed to render the contagious particles innoxious.

Thus far I had written more than a month ago, as you will perceive by the date of my letter. Succeſſive and very urgent engagements have diſſipated my thoughts on this intereſting ſubject, and ſtill continue to engroſs my time. I hope you will not infer from the obſervations, which I have with much freedom ſuggeſted to you, that I regard the ventilation of gaols as an object of little importance; for it appears to me to claim the moſt ſerious attention, ſo far as it can be rendered compatible with the eſſential purpoſes of confinement. And I rejoice to find that Mr Blackburne, an ingenious architect now employed in this county, and in various other parts of England, in the erection of new priſons, propoſes to ſurround them with a wall of no great height, but covered at the top with *chevaux de friſe*, which will afford perfect ſecurity, at the ſame time that it is pervious to the wind.

On the OCEAN.

[By Mr Mercier.]

THIS day, for the firſt time in my life, I have ſeen the ocean, where old Neptune of the ancients, who have depicted him armed with a trident, wounds the ſides of the earth—The image is certainly juſt; the ocean ſeems to be the deſpot of the globe. Notwithſtanding this unknown ſtrength that breaks the fury of its waves againſt the ſands on the ſhore, it appears, at certain intervals, it has impetuouſly ſurmounted its limits, the traces of which are ſtill eaſy to be known:—they are imprinted in the minds of men, the terror of ancient diſaſters, well founded by an uninterrupted tradition, and by viſible traces of profound ruins and deva ſtations, which are ſpread over the ſurface of the earth. At firſt ſight, it appears dreadfully rent on all ſides by the terrible element which preys upon, undermines, ſweeps away ſeveral parts, and ſwallows up in its abyſs, at different periods more or leſs remote, ſpaces of land which ſupported towns, and ſometimes kingdoms. It is, in a manner, only a weak cruſt that covers the large ſhell or timber-work of the globe; it is torn to pieces by volcanoes like a weak roof, and from the crevices the fire has opened, torrents pour forth their inundations, and cauſe thoſe enormous large breaches which dig hollows for gulphs and lakes, where the majeſtic foundations of mountains before reſted; their ſunken tops are transformed to iſlands, where a ſcanty verdure replaces the ſnow-cap'd ſummits.

But it is the eye only that views ages as inſtants, that can reckon the ſudden revolutions the globe has undergone. The equilibrium of water could not ſupport itſelf on a moving theatre, perpetually hurled from weſt to eaſt, and influenced beſides by the motion of the heavenly bodies. As ſlow as ages, this motion has not eſcaped the modern ſagacity of man. The earth has a viſible tendency to rectify its axis, which has undoubtedly been diſordered by ſome ancient revolution:—the activity of all thoſe great bodies ſurrounding and inceſſantly preſſing upon it, muſt diſplace th

ocean

ocean, and ſucceſſively impel its billows over all the points they can cover.

Can we, then, wonder if the proud elephant, who baſks under the magnificent ſhades of Aſia, has left his remains in the now-frozen deſerts of Siberia?—Mountains exhibit petrefied fiſh, and ſhells which preſerve their colour and ſhades;—ſandy deſerts preſent us traces of maritime towns; in a word, whole foreſts have been buried under ſtrata of ſtone, which time has formed over their tops. All inform us, the ocean, as ſovereign, diſpoſes of this earth as his dominion, over which he exerts at will his inevitable right. The hand of the bold Hollander, which has repelled the tyranny of the ocean, will not, alas! always be able to keep this furious deſpot within bounds. Oh! direful day, when its dikes will be levelled, when this magnificent, vigilant, laborious, wiſe, œconomical republic, will diſappear from the face of the earth; when the billows will eraze the moſt glorious monument of courage and induſtry! Avert this period, Divine Providence!——

The phyſical laws have an unſurmountable force in their progreſſion: what extraordinary and rapid effects would not this immenſe collection of waters have, when the diſſolving power, a power no leſs active, is joined to its maſs of weight.

Can the ocean, which is always on a balance, remain in a ſtagnated inactivity? It muſt inceſſantly waſh away our clay, and its greedy boſom ſeems to demand all the riches of the earth; the outlines of mountains alſo ſeem to tell us, Here flowed that fluid which girt us with an equal preſſure. Every thing preſents to our ſight traces of the eternal combat of two rival elements, which yet are made to be united.

You have ſeen the devaſtation the ocean makes, let us turn our eyes to its good offices. The hand of mankind renders all climates tributary to each other for their reſpective gifts. Two diſtant worlds are blended together;—the waves ſeem to waſh indiſcriminately every coaſt, and roll on every ſhore, only to invite man to truſt to their fluctuation, which will convey him in the twinkling of an eye to the oppoſite ſhore.—Again, contemplate the boldeſt, the moſt aſtoniſhing work of the daring genius of man, the moving bridge, the veſſel, the ſounding axe conſtructed in the port. At ſight of this frail machine, we are aſtoniſhed how they dare encounter all the dangers that await them on this perfidious element:—yet they will conquer it,—they will ſubdue the ſurge that threatens to ſwallow them, and the wind that threatens to daſh them on the ſhoals; they will manage thoſe deſtructive elements, the one by ſkilfully trimming their ſails, the other by the ingenious ſhape of their machine. The Leviathan, organized by nature to dwell in the ſea, does not ſeem to be more powerful in the ocean than this inanimate machine guided by the weak hand of man. He flies victorious over the deep in as much ſecurity as the chariot that rolls on the ſolid level land.

But what preparations are neceſſary before ſhe is maſted, rigged, and fit to go to ſea! the flag is hoiſted; how much knowledge is required to ſhape the courſe! Is there under heaven a more intereſting ſight, and that places the dignity of man in a finer point of view!

If the philoſopher regrets ſeeing ſo ſuperb a ſtructure ſo frequently uſed for the purpoſe of covetouſneſs, and to carry fetters to the moſt diſtant regions, let him remember man's meanneſs accompanies his greatneſs. In order to conſole him, let him only fancy this veſſel crouded with a number of public-ſpirited men, led by the deſire of new diſcoveries, looking out for a new world and unknown regions, only to aggrandize the influence of knowledge; that he ſees philoſophers viſiting a new people, ſurpriſed at the aſtoniſhing ſtructure, and carrying to ſhores ſcarce thought of, the conſolatory arts; bringing back in exchange new and ſingular ideas, which aſtoniſh our moral ſyſtems, and derange thoſe with which we are moſt familiarized.

If, on a reviſion of the diſaſters occaſioned by the active maſs of the ocean, one was aſked, how it happens ſo many ſcourges ſhould be reunited againſt the habitation of man, where he dwells but for an inſtant; how nature is ſubjected to thoſe violent extremities which tend to the deſtruction of the ancient generation of her children; how the human ſpecies ſubſiſt after thoſe pending ravages, and how often they have been renewed from theſe ruins; finally, how an entire globe, peopled with twelve hundred millions of ſenſible, thinking beings, depend on the brutal action of the elements of which he is the ſport; Pope will anſwer, *a bubble of water that burſts, a world deſtroyed*, are equal to the eye that ſees all.—Where does this globe fall? Into the hand that created it.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 431.]

In the Houſe of Commons, May 14. Mr Dempſter obſerved it was cuſtomary, ever ſince the appointment of the commiſſioners of accounts, to vote a ſum of money for their uſe, previous to the cloſing of the committee of ſupply; and as a ſum was only voted to their ſecretary, he requeſted the Chancellor of the Exchequer to inform him, whether they were to be continued any longer.

Mr Pitt ſaid, he meant to cloſe the commiſſion with the preſent ſeſſion, as there was no further occaſion for their future inveſtigations. And he meant to move, before the riſing of parliament, an addreſs to his Majeſty to grant ſuch a ſum as he might think proper, as a reward for their ſervices. This he deemed a more honourable way of marking the Houſe's approbation of the commiſſioners merits, than by a vote in the committee.

On May 16. Mr Alderman Le Meſurier moved, that the petition concerning the foreſtalling proviſions, and regulating the conduct of faleſmen, be referred to the conſideration of a committee, in order that its allegations might be examined, and a report made to the Houſe.

Mr Alderman Townſend reprobated the motion, and ſaid, from a correſpondence with every market-place in the kingdom, it appeared the London market was the cheapeſt, except Inverneſs; but whether the meat ſold there was fat or lean, he could not tell. The laws againſt foreſtalling had, by the advice of the Juſtices of the King's Bench, been repealed, and he hoped they might never again be revived. Smithfield was a market for fat and lean cattle, which, he ſaid, the common council in their wiſdom had not diſcovered; and by their bill they wiſhed to appoint agents for the ſale of all cattle coming to that market, which, he ſaid, might be a method eaſily to fatten the common council, on whom the agents would be dependent. He concluded by hoping the Houſe would reject the motion.

Mr Burke ridiculed the neceſſity of the motion. The inhabitants of the metropolis were well ſupplied, and he believed and truſted the common council never experienced any want. There was an old ſaying, that God ſent meat, but the devil ſent cooks. The citizens, tho' well fed, quarrelled about the manner in which they were ſupplied. Inſtead of being thankful to Providence for the ample proviſion, they quarrelled with the providers. He was glad of the good-humoured manner in which the motion had been debated, but he wiſhed it might be poſtponed until the 1ſt of Auguſt, when the good cheer of that time, and the abundance of lamb and green peas the city was likely to be ſupplied with in the interim, would make the corporation happy, and cauſe them to forget the rejection of their motion. He contended, that a free commerce in proviſion was as neceſſary and as advantageous as any other free commerce. He concluded by obſerving, that the common council enjoyed the beſt of living. He wiſhed their napkins might long remain under their chins, and their gold chains long adorn their well fed bodies; they enjoyed not only the luxuries of this country, but thoſe of the Eaſt and Weſt, and hoped they might long continue in the enjoyment.

Alderman Newnham ſpoke in favour of the motion; there were men, he ſaid, who foreſtalled the market, and then fed it as beſt ſerved their purpoſes; they occaſioned artificial ſcarcities, and by ſuch tricks raiſed the price of proviſion, to the great oppreſſion of the poorer claſſes of people.

Sir Watkin Lewes alſo ſpoke in favour of the motion; after which it was negatived without a diviſion.

Sir Adam Ferguſſon, May 17. having deſired the clerk to read the petition of ſome Britiſh merchants, lately preſented to the Houſe, praying for compenſation for the loſs of their property, which had been ſeized and confiſcated in America, moved that this petition be referred to a committee. He thought it a great hardſhip, that their property ſhould have been ſeized, when ſo many others who had remitted to America goods equally prohibited by law, had eſcaped by the connivance of government.

Mr Pitt oppoſed the motion, as the goods ſeized were prohibited by law from being ſent to any of the provinces then in rebellion againſt his Britannic Majeſty. Beſides, granting the demand of the petitioners would open a door to ſo many applications of a ſimilar nature as would become burdenſome to government, excluſive of the impropriety of them.

Mr Alderman Watſon, having ſtated th

the particulars of the case, remarked, that half the property of the petitioners had been returned by the captors, their vessel having been taken by an American privateer, which, with its prize, was retaken by a British ship. The question being put, the motion was negatived.

Mr Dempster then rose on the subject of a petition from some merchants in West Florida, who had sent some articles into Fort Mobile for its defence, which were seized by the Spaniards on the reduction of that fort. The petitioners prayed the House to grant them a compensation, as the goods were sent on the governor's promise of payment; but as the minister, when the petition was offered, would not signify his Majesty's consent to its being received, he would move that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting him to order an enquiry to be made into the claims of the petitioners, and grant them proper relief, which this House will make good.

Mr Pulteney seconded the motion.

Mr Pitt observed, that the petitioners had first applied to the treasury, then to the ordnance, next to the courts of law; and lastly, when their claims were not allowed by those to whom they had been referred, had fought relief from this House. Their claims were inadmissible; for they would have lost the property in question even if it had not been sent into the fort. He would therefore object to the motion.

The motion was decided in the negative.

Mr Adam, May 18. rose to communicate what he promised concerning the sufferings of the late inhabitants of East Florida. He drew a comparison between them and West Florida, who had been voted the sum of 13,000l. by a resolution of that House. The arguments which had been formerly advanced as a distinction between the two classes of people, he considered as very unsatisfactory, the inhabitants of East Florida having, by their loyalty and sufferings, an equal claim to the beneficence of the British Parliament. He was convinced that nothing effectual could be done this session, but he thought a committee might be appointed to enquire into the sufferings of the inhabitants, and report their opinions thereon. He concluded by making a motion to that effect.

Mr Pitt recurred to his observations a few days ago concerning the distinction between the inhabitants of the two Floridas. He would not again enter upon the merits of the case, but would only simply declare, that he found it expedient to oppose the motion.

Sir James Johnstone and several others spoke. The question was negatived.

Mr Sheridan, May 28. called the attention of the House to the motion which he had several days ago promised, concerning the internal reform of the royal boroughs of Scotland. He said he would not, at this late period of the session, enter deeply into the subject, as the gentlemen entrusted with the direction of the new system for the better government of the boroughs, had no idea of its being fully canvassed before the next session of parliament. All that he therefore meant to propose, was for leave to present to the House the various petitions in favour of the measure. That which he held in his hand was from the inhabitants of the city of Glasgow, containing near 1500 signatures of men in every view of the highest respectability and independence. He, however, was sorry to observe, that he had been informed, from very high authority, that the prayer of the petitioners could not, according to the regulations of the House, be considered this session of parliament, the time of receiving private petitions having expired, and this being supposed to come under that description. Altho' he very much respected the source of intelligence from whence this opinion was derived, yet he was free to say, that a petition, containing the signatures of such a numerous class of men, certainly could not, strictly speaking, be considered as a private petition, but was in every sense of the word a public petition, consequently demanded the attention of parliament. He read an extract from it, which stated, in a very perspicuous manner, the great hardships which the petitioners and the people of Scotland suffered from the present corrupt government of the royal boroughs, particularly so far as related to the management of the revenue; that acts of enormity and peculation existed, and ought to be remedied; and the petitioners prayed that the House would take the subject into consideration, and enact such a salutary reform as to them in their wisdom should appear necessary. Mr Sheridan concluded by moving for leave to present the petition.

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The Speaker aſked if the corporation of Glaſgow was held by charter or by act of parliament? Being informed that it was held by charter; he obſerved with reſpect to the object of the petition being extended to other boroughs in Scotland, it was ſtill contrary to the orders of the Houſe to receive it; for it was always the cuſtom of parliament to conſider any petition that was preſented by a particular body of perſons, although the prayer might be to obtain a general object, as a private petition; and as this had not been preſented within the limited time, he thought it could not be received.

Mr Fox roſe to ſupport his Hon. friend. Notwithſtanding what had been advanced by the Rt Hon. Gentleman who ſo reſpectably filled the chair, he thought the ſubject deſerved a different conſideration. It was, in his opinion, a petition of as public and univerſal a nature as any which had ever been preſented. No man could deny that the publicity of its object comprehended the idea of univerſality to a very great extent, conſequently the application of the word *private* was futile in the extreme. He applauded the meaſure of reform; and ſo far as his inveſtigation had proceeded, he thought it claimed the concurrence of parliament.

The Speaker perſiſted in his opinion.

Mr Dundas roſe, and deſired the attention of the Houſe to the time and ſhape in which this buſineſs was introduced. It had been kept back during the ſeſſions, and was now brought forward in the very laſt moment, when nothing could poſſibly be done. The purpoſe, he ſaid, was abundantly plain. The Hon. Gentleman who held the petition in his hand, if he had been zealous in the buſineſs, might have made a motion in proper time; but that would not do. The motion, if negatived, put an end to the buſineſs. A petition, therefore, was introduced, which had given another Rt Hon. Gentleman an opportunity of differing in opinion from the firſt authority in the Houſe, and, if allowed to lie on the table, would give reaſon for propagating an opinion in the country from whence the petition came, that the buſineſs had, in ſome degree, been entertained or countenanced by parliament. He begged leave, therefore to make the proper motion, which was, *That this Houſe do adjourn.*

Mr Gray mentioned, that he held in his hand a petition from a numerous and reſpectable body of the inhabitants of Dundee. He would not, however, urge the preſenting of it at preſent, he agreeing in ſome particulars with the laſt Rt Hon. Gentleman, that it would be better to take the ſubject into conſideration in a fuller Houſe; but as to the ſalutary effects likely to be derived from the adoption of the reform ſo earneſtly recommended, he did not entertain the ſmalleſt ſhadow of a doubt, conſequently it ſhould have his moſt cordial ſupport.

Mr Dempſter deſired to ſay a few words to apologiſe for the delay, which he apprehended not to be the fault of the petitioners, as their agents, he believed, conſumed their time in making applications to himſelf and other gentlemen of Scotland, without effect, and only at laſt ſucceeded with his Hon. friends to take it up, who no doubt underſtood the nature of it much better than he did, or any other gentleman from the north. One of the petitions, he believed, in the hands of an Hon. friend near him, was from people in one of his own burghs, whom he had not the honour to know. He was ſorry, however, their petition came too late to be heard, and therefore he held himſelf obliged to the Hon. Gentleman who had moved an adjournment.

Mr Anſtruther oppoſed the motion.

Lord Maitland alſo roſe with a petition in his hand, and warmly recommended the propoſition for a reform.

Mr Sheridan defended the conduct of the gentlemen who officiated as delegates from Scotland. He declared, that their attention to the truſt repoſed in them by their countrymen deſerved the higheſt panegyric, as he never ſaw any deſcription of men more ſincerely or more warmly bent upon the particular object of their purſuit. Previous to their reſidence in London, they had ſhewn the greateſt attention and activity to the laudable plan which had been brought forward; and although they had been ſeveral weeks in town, their time had been ſtrictly occupied in the duties incumbent upon them. They had viſited and ſolicited all the repreſentatives from their own country, who had to a man rejected their proffers, refuſing to countenance a reform which militated ſo eſſentially againſt the intereſt of their conſtituen

ſtituents. The gentlemen alluded to were not, however, diſcouraged, but proceeded with that manly perſeverance and fortitude which ſhould always command ſucceſs. If the queſtion of adjournment were now carried, he promiſed that the buſineſs ſhould be reſumed as early as poſſible next ſeſſion of parliament.

Mr Adam ſaid, the ſubject had been ſeveral years in agitation. He held in his hand a charge of inveſtigation. And he was not the leaſt ſurpriſed at the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Sheridan) not being prepared to enter on the ſubject — for the greateſt part of what he held as arguments in favour of the reform was written in broad Scotch. It would be therefore neceſſary to have it printed in Engliſh, before gentlemen who were not acquainted with that language could ſufficiently comprehend it, ſo as to enable them to give their opinions. The motion of adjournment was agreed to.

On May 30. Sir H. Mackworth roſe, and adverted to a petition which had been offered to the Houſe ſome time ago, ſtating the caſe of Lord Newburgh, whoſe eſtate was one of thoſe which had been forfeited after the late rebellion in Scotland. It was a great hardſhip that the eſtate in queſtion ſhould now be withheld. He hoped, that his Majeſty's miniſters would take this affair into their conſideration; and he had not a doubt, that the Houſe would concur in granting to his Lordſhip the deſired relief. He was convinced, that at this period of the ſeſſion no ſteps could be adopted by the Houſe for the deciſion of this matter. He would therefore, for the preſent, content himſelf with giving notice, that early in the ſubſequent ſeſſion of parliament, he would move for the conſideration of the petition above mentioned.

Mr Pitt obſerved, that the caſe of Ld Newburgh was certainly hard; but, as it was a matter of conſiderable difficulty, nothing effectual had been done in it. The eſtate alluded to had been appropriated to the ſervice of Greenwich Hoſpital, which was an inſtitution of great national importance. It was the intention of his Majeſty's miniſters to deviſe ſome means by which his Lordſhip might be relieved, without injury to the hoſpital. It was his earneſt wiſh that ſuch a mode ſhould be adopted with all convenient diſpatch.

Mr Burke reported, that, in compliance with the commands of the Houſe, he had carried to the Lords the laſt articles of impeachment againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq;

About half paſt three a meſſage was brought from his Majeſty for the Commons to attend in the upper Houſe. They accordingly repaired thither, and the Speaker, as ſoon as he came to the bar, addreſſed his Majeſty, who was ſeated on the throne, and ſtated, that he had brought up with him two bills, by which the Houſe of Commons had granted to his Majeſty an additional ſupply. He ſaid, it was with the higheſt ſatisfaction that his Majeſty's faithful Commons had been able to provide for the ſervices of the current year, without being obliged to have recourſe to any new loan. He mentioned likewiſe, that the Houſe had attended to the arrangement which his Majeſty had lately recommended, and had unanimouſly voted the neceſſary proviſion for a diſtinguiſhed branch of his own family. He then proceeded to enumerate the tranſactions of the ſeſſions, nearly in the order in which they had been recommended to their attention by his Majeſty in his ſpeech from the throne. He ſaid, they had taken ſuch meaſures as appeared to them moſt likely to carry into effect the ſeveral articles and conditions of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, which his Majeſty had concluded with the Moſt Chriſtian King; that the ſtate of the revenue had engaged their moſt conſtant attention, and it had been an eſpecial object with them to ſecure it in ſuch a manner, as ſhould beſt ſupport the national credit, and add to the proſperity and ſafety of his Majeſty's dominions; and that they had paſſed bills containing regulations for the eaſe of the merchants, and for ſimplifying the public accounts in the various branches of the revenue.

After which the following bills received the royal aſſent, viz. the conſolidating fund bill, the expiring laws bill, the wine allowance bill, the exciſe duties bill, the glaſs duties bill, the Newcaſtle playhouſe bill, the Edinburgh bill, with ſix other bills. His Majeſty was then pleaſed to deliver the following moſt gracious ſpeech.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I cannot cloſe this ſeſſion of parliament without expreſſing my entire approbation of the zeal and aſſiduity with which you have applied yourſelves to the important objects

objects which I recommended to your attention, and at the ſame time returning you my particular thanks for the proofs which you have given of your affection for me, and for my family and government.

The aſſurances which I receive from foreign powers of their good diſpoſition to this country, and the continuance of the general tranquillity of Europe, afford me great ſatisfaction; but diſſentions unhappily prevail among the States of the United Provinces, which as a friend and well wiſher to the Republic I cannot ſee without the moſt real concern.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The chearfulneſs with which you have granted the neceſſary ſupplies, and the ample manner in which you have provided for the ſeveral eſtabliſhments, demand my ſincereſt thanks.

I ſee with particular ſatisfaction that you have at the ſame time been able to furniſh the ſum annually appropriated to the reduction of the national debt without impoſing any new burdens on my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I reflect with peculiar pleaſure on the meaſures which you have taken for enabling me to carry into effect the treaty of navigation and commerce with the Moſt Chriſtian King, and for facilitating the collection and ſimplifying the accounts of the various branches of the revenue, which I truſt will be productive of the moſt beneficial effects. And I rely upon your uſing your beſt endeavours in your ſeveral counties to carry into effect the meaſures which have been taken for the prevention of illicit trade, and to promote good order and induſtry among every claſs of my ſubjects."

The parliament was then prorogued.

PANEGYRIC on GLUTTONY.

In Imitation of the Imitations of ROUSSEAU.

HOW long ſhall it be ere we learn to judge for ourſelves? When ſhall the reign of true Philoſophy commence?—How long muſt man—weak and miſerable man, wander through the wilds of prejudice, and rebel againſt the authority of ſacred Truth? Not ſurely, not till he ceaſes to conſider ſigns as realities—till he ceaſes to judge of virtues and of vices by their names. Then, and not till then, O Gluttony! divine Gluttony! offſpring of Heaven, pure ſource of ſocial bliſs, ſhall thy name be reverenced, and in every human breaſt a temple be erected to thy praiſe!

O happy London! ſeat of ſcience, ſeat of liberty!—your ſapient ſons firſt led the way—they firſt extended the ſway of ſentiment over another appetite, and man has gained another ſtep in the ſcale of the creation. As great as is the ſuperiority of the mind over the body; of the delights of ſentiment over the gratifications of ſenſe—ſo ſuperior are thy pleaſures, O Glutton, to the brutal enjoyments of the ſenſual ſavage and philoſopher! Yes, I have ſaid it—let us ſhake off the deluſions of ſophiſtry and ſuperſtition, and boldly appealing to that reaſon which we muſt reſpect even when we refuſe to hearken to its voice, let us repeat, that it is the ſavage and pretended philoſopher that is ſenſual, and that it is the Glutton that is pure, happy, and wiſe. Shall I be believed? Perhaps not. What matters it? I care not if I am—I write not for preſent or future fame—I deſpiſe the approbation of my cotemporaries, and the approbation of poſterity how can I enjoy? Why then do you thus expoſe yourſelf alone to the prejudices of learning and of ignorance, of the philoſopher and the mechanic? Wiſe man! And can there be no object in my labours but the praiſe of ſuch as thou?—Alas! you want a ſoul—you know not virtue. If I were to tell you my motive, you could not comprehend it.—For thy votaries, O Virtue! only do I write; they will not need an explanation—their hearts will take that talk from off my hands.

How happens it that Love is eſteemed a refiner of the ſoul and an auxiliary to virtue, and that Gluttony has every epithet that is baſe? Is Luſt more to be prized than Love? No. Is the ſatisfying the ſtomach more eſtimable than Gluttony? Certainly not. Why do we conſider a monkey and a hog with diſguſt? Becauſe each indulges his appetites without choice or diſcrimination. Give ſentiment to a monkey, and he becomes a lover. Give ſentiment to a hog, and you render him a glutton. If Philoſophy proſcribe ſentiment from one appetite, why ſhould ſhe encourage it in another? If it be a virtue to pay no attention to eating beyond the moment that our ſtomach ceaſes to call for nouriſhment, why ſhould it not be a virtue to refine as little upon an appetite of another kind?

Who that has known the pleaſing pains

—the tenderſt ſolicitudes of the ſoft paſſion, but knows how delightful thoſe ſenſations are: but how diminiſhed, how trifling do they ſeem, when compared with the important cares, the lively hopes, the amiable anxiety, which a feaſt ſo readily awakens in the breaſt of a true Glutton. His ſleeping and waking thoughts it equally employs. As the Lover in his dreams ſometimes preſſes his miſtreſs in his arms, and enjoys, in imagination, the late but ſweet reward of his conſtancy; ſo the Glutton, when reſigned to ſleep, ſees the tardy veſſel that holds the object of his ſighs, and to which the envious winds had ſo long refuſed an entrance to our ſhores, ſailing in ſmooth majeſty into the gladſome harbour. In haſte he flies on board; ſoon his eager eye deſcries the tub that contains his treaſure. Inſtinct, unerring inſtinct tells him, it is his.——Panting, he takes the turtle in his arms, prints a thouſand kiſſes on its hard ſhell, and, with uplifted eyes, pours out to Heaven his grateful prayers for its ſafe arrival.

How artful are the contrivances of inventive man to give a zeſt to his enjoyments! No Lover prizes a miſtreſs that is not coy, nor does any Glutton a diſh that is not rare. When the yielding maid protracts the happy moment, by the oaths of conſtancy with which ſhe ſtrives to bind her victor for ever in her chains, are we not reminded of th chaplain's tedious grace, while the ſmoking dinner cools upon the table? Alike, ſince by delay they enhance the pleaſure that is in view. Alike, too, alas, as they are equally ſoon forgotten! To what perils will not a Lover and a Glutton expoſe themſelves? What labours will they not undergo to gain the object of their affections? What deeds of heroiſm will not each atchieve? ——What miraculous victories will they not obtain, even over the very appetites from which their ſeveral paſſions take their riſe? Methinks I ſee, a youth inſpired with the true ſpirit of ſentiment, reſiſting all the allurements of beauty, all the ſtimulations of ſenſe, and preſerving his fidelity againſt every attack. How eaſy too to fancy a London magiſtrate, whom ſome untoward chance has kept from home beyond his accuſtomed hour of dinner, and whoſe contentious bowels growl and grumble for their food—caſting a diſdainful look on every tart-ſhop that he paſſes—turning away his noſtrils with contempt even from the grateful ſteams of the tavern, and ſuffering with undaunted courage the fierce gnawing in his entrails, rather than pall his appetite for his favourite diſh. Need I mention the effects of this divine paſſion in bringing men into ſociety, and ſupplying them with converſation to make that ſociety agreeable; an advantage which it decidedly poſſeſſes over its kindred paſſion, Love. But what ſhall we ſay when we reflect on its duration? Love, alas, decays as we increaſe in years, and quits us with the youthful appetite that gave it birth; but Gluttony, conſtant, faithful Gluttony, grows rather than diminiſhes with age—and as if connected above every other paſſion with the ſpiritual part of our nature, it never quits us while the ſoul remains.

I now have done—If I have convinced the world that Gluttony is an uſeful, a natural, and an amiable paſſion, my time has not been miſ-ſpent: but ere the earth return into chaos many generations muſt paſs away; and though obſtinacy and pride may ſtill the voice of truth for a time, it muſt at length be heard, and when heard it will prevail. *Europ. Mag.*

Inſtructions of a Mexican Father to his Son.

[From CULLEN's Tranſlation of the ABBE CLAVIGERO's Hiſtory of Mexico.]

MY ſon, who art come into the light from the womb of thy mother like the chicken from the egg, and like it art preparing to fly through the world, we know not how long Heaven will grant to us the enjoyment of that precious gem which we poſſeſs in thee; but, however ſhort the period, endeavour to live exactly, praying God continually to aſſiſt thee. He created thee; thou art his property. He is thy father, and loves thee ſtill more than I do; repoſe in him thy thoughts, and day and night direct thy ſighs to him. Reverence and ſalute thy elders, and hold no one in contempt. To the poor and the diſtreſſed be not dumb, but rather uſe words of comfort. Honour all perſons, particularly thy parents, to whom thou oweſt obedience, reſpect, and ſervice. Guard againſt imitating the example of thoſe wicked ſons, who, like brutes that are deprived of reaſon, neither reverence their parents, liſten to their inſtruction, nor ſubmit to their correction; becauſe, whoever follow their ſteps will have an unhappy end, will die in a deſperate or ſudden manner, or will be killed and devoured by wild beaſts.

Mock

Mock not, my ſon, the aged or the imperfect. Scorn not him whom you ſee fall into ſome folly or tranſgreſſion, nor make him reproaches; but reſtrain thyſelf, and beware leſt thou fall into the ſame error which offends thee in another. Go not where thou art not called, nor interfere in that which does not concern thee. Endeavour to manifeſt thy good breeding in all thy words and actions. In converſation do not lay thy hands upon another, nor ſpeak too much, nor interrupt nor diſturb another's diſcourſe. If thou hearеſt any one talking fooliſhly, and it is not thy buſineſs to correct him, keep ſilence; but if it does concern thee, conſider firſt what thou art to ſay, and do not ſpeak arrogantly, that thy correction may be well received.

When any one diſcourſes with thee, hear him attentively, and hold thyſelf in an eaſy attitude; neither playing with thy feet, nor putting thy mantle to thy mouth, nor ſpitting too often, nor looking about you here and there, nor riſing up frequently if thou art ſitting; for ſuch actions are indications of levity and low-breeding.

When thou art at table do not eat voraciouſly, nor ſhow thy diſpleaſure if any thing diſpleaſes thee. If any one comes unexpectedly to dinner with thee, ſhare with him what thou haſt; and when any perſon is entertained by thee, do not fix thy looks upon him.

In walking look where thou goeſt, that thou mayeſt not puſh againſt any one. If thou ſeeſt another coming thy way, go a little aſide to give him room to paſs. Never ſtep before thy elders, unleſs it be neceſſary, or that they order thee to do ſo. When thou ſitteſt at table with them, do not eat or drink before them, but attend to them in a becoming manner, that thou mayeſt merit their favour.

When they give thee any thing, accept it with tokens of gratitude: if the preſent is great, do not become vain or fond of it. If the gift is ſmall, do not deſpiſe it, nor be provoked, nor occaſion diſpleaſure to them who favour thee. If thou becomeſt rich, do not grow inſolent, nor ſcorn the poor; for thoſe very gods who deny riches to others in order to give them to thee, offended by thy pride, will take them from thee again to give to others. Support thyſelf by thy own labours; for then thy food will be ſweeter. I, my ſon, have ſupported thee hitherto with my ſweat, and have omitted no duty of a father; I have provided thee with every thing neceſſary, without taking it from others. Do thou ſo likewiſe.

Never tell a falſehood; becauſe a lie is a heinous ſin. When it is neceſſary to communicate to another what has been imparted to thee, tell the ſimple truth without any addition. Speak ill of nobody. Do not take notice of the failings which thou obſerveſt in others, if thou art not called upon to correct them. Be not a news carrier, nor a ſower of diſcord. When thou beareſt an embaſſy, and he to whom it is borne is enraged, and ſpeaks contemptuouſly of thoſe who ſent thee, do not report ſuch an anſwer, but endeavour to ſoften him, and diſſemble as much as poſſible that which thou heardſt, that thou mayſt not raiſe diſcord and ſpread calumny of which thou mayſt afterwards repent.

Stay no longer than is neceſſary in the market-place; for in ſuch places there is the greateſt danger of contracting vices.

When thou art offered an employment, imagine that the propoſal is made to try thee; then accept it not haſtily, although thou knoweſt thyſelf more fit than others to exerciſe it; but excuſe thyſelf until thou art obliged to accept it: thus thou wilt be more eſteemed.

Be not diſſolute; becauſe thou wilt thereby incenſe the gods, and they will cover thee with infamy. Reſtrain thyſelf, my ſon, as thou art yet young, and wait until the girl, whom the gods deſtine for thy wife arrive at a ſuitable age: leave that to their care, as they know how to order every thing properly. When the time for thy marriage is come, dare not to make it without the conſent of thy parents, otherwiſe it will have an unhappy iſſue.

Steal not, nor give thyſelf up to gaming; otherwiſe thou wilt be a diſgrace to thy parents, whom thou oughteſt rather to honour for the education they have given thee. If thou wilt be virtuous, thy example will put the wicked to ſhame. No more, my ſon; enough has been ſaid in diſcharge of the duties of a father. With theſe counſels I with to fortify thy mind. Refuſe them not, nor act in contradiction to them; for on them thy life and all thy happineſs depend.

Such were the inſtructions which the Mexicans frequently inculcated to their ſons. Huſbandmen and merchants gave their ſons other advice regarding their particular profeſſions.

The Inſtructions of a Mexican Mother to her Daughter.

[From the Same.]

MY daughter, born of my ſubſtance, brought forth with my pains, and nouriſhed with my milk, I have endeavoured to bring thee up with the greateſt poſſible care, and thy father has wrought and poliſhed thee like an emerald, that thou mayſt appear in the eyes of men a jewel of virtue. Strive always to be good; for otherwiſe who will have thee for a wife? Thou wilt be rejected by every one. Life is a thorny laborious path, and it is neceſſary to exert all our powers to obtain the goods which the gods are willing to yield to us; we muſt not therefore be lazy or negligent, but diligent in every thing. Be orderly, and take pains to manage the economy of thy houſe. Give water to thy huſband for his hands, and make bread for thy family. Whereever thou goeſt, go with modeſty and compoſure, without hurrying thy ſteps, or laughing with thoſe thou meeteſt, neither fixing thy looks upon them, nor caſting thy eyes thoughtleſsly, firſt to one ſide, and then to another, that thy reputation may not be ſullied; but give a courteous anſwer to thoſe who ſalute and put any queſtion to thee.

Employ thyſelf diligently in ſpinning and weaving, in ſewing and embroidering; for by theſe arts thou wilt gain eſteem, and all the neceſſaries of food and cloathing. Do not give thyſelf too much to ſleep, nor ſeek the ſhade, but go in the open air, and there repoſe thyſelf; for effeminacy brings along with it idleneſs and other vices.

In whatever thou doeſt, encourage not evil thoughts; but attend ſolely to the ſervice of the gods, and the giving comfort to thy parents. If thy father or thy mother calls thee, do not ſtay to be called twice; but go inſtantly to know their pleaſure, that thou mayeſt not diſoblige them by ſlowneſs. Return no inſolent anſwers, nor ſhew any want of compliance; but if thou canſt not do what they command, make a modeſt excuſe. If another is called and does not come quickly, come thou, hear what is ordered, and do it well. Never offer thyſelf to do that which thou canſt not do. Deceive no perſon, for the gods ſee all thy actions. Live in peace with every body, and love every one ſincerely and honeſtly, that thou mayeſt be beloved by them in return.

Be not greedy of the goods which thou haſt. If thou ſeeſt any thing preſented to another, give way to no mean ſuſpicions; for the gods, to whom every good belongs, diſtribute every thing as they pleaſe. If thou wouldſt avoid the diſpleaſure of others, let none meet with it from thee.

Guard againſt improper familiarities with men; nor yield to the guilty wiſhes of thy heart; or thou wilt be the reproach of thy family, and wilt pollute thy mind as mud does water. Keep not company with diſſolute, lying, or idle women; otherwiſe they will infallibly infect thee by their example. Attend upon thy family, and do not go on ſlight occaſions out of thy houſe, nor be ſeen wandering through the ſtreets, or in the market place; for in ſuch places thou wilt meet thy ruin. Remember that vice, like a poiſonous herb, brings death to thoſe who taſte it; and when it once harbours in the mind, it is difficult to expel it. If in paſſing through the ſtreets thou meeteſt with a forward youth who appears agreeable to thee, give him no correſpondence, but diſſemble and paſs on. If he ſays any thing to thee, take no heed of him nor his words; and if he follows thee, turn not thy face about to look at him, leſt that might inflame his paſſion more. If thou behaveſt ſo, he will ſoon turn and let thee proceed in peace.

Enter not, without ſome urgent motive, into another's houſe, that nothing may be either ſaid or thought injurious to thy honour; but if thou entereſt into the houſe of thy relations, ſalute them with reſpect, and do not remain idle, but immediately take up a ſpindle to ſpin, or do any other thing that occurs.

When thou art married, reſpect thy huſband, obey him, and diligently do what he commands thee. Avoid incurring his diſpleaſure, nor ſhew thyſelf paſſionate or ill-natured; but receive him fondly to thy arms, even if he is poor and lives at thy expence. If thy huſband occaſions thee any diſguſt, let him not know thy diſpleaſure when he commands thee to do any thing; but diſſemble it at that time, and afterwards tell him with gentleneſs what vexed thee, that he may be won by thy mildneſs, and offend thee no farther. Diſhonour him not before others; for thou alſo wouldſt be diſhonoured. If any one comes to viſit thy huſband, accept the viſit kindly, and ſhew

all

all the civility thou canſt. If thy huſband is fooliſh, be thou diſcreet. If he fails in the management of wealth, admoniſh him of his failings; but if he is totally incapable of taking care of his eſtate, take that charge upon thyſelf, attend carefully to his poſſeſſions, and never omit to pay the workmen punctually. Take care not to loſe any thing through negligence.

Embrace, my daughter, the counſel which I give thee; I am already advanced in life, and have had ſufficient dealings with the world. I am thy mother, I wiſh that thou mayeſt live well. Fix my precepts in thy heart and bowels, for then thou wilt live happy. If, by not liſtening to me, or by neglecting my inſtructions, any misfortunes befal thee, the fault will be thine, and the evil alſo. Enough, my child. May the gods proſper thee.

SUCH (ſays the Monthly Review) were the ſentiments of a people whom the Popiſh miſſionaries were ſent to inſtruct! Such were the doctrines of thoſe unbaptized *heretics*, whom the Spaniards ſcarcely believed to be men, but rather ſatyrs, or large apes, that might be murdered without remorſe or reproach.

Character of the Earl of MURRAY.

[From Whitaker's Vindication of Q. Mary.]

ONE great infelicity of Mary's life was this, that ſhe had a brother. He was indeed a baſtard. He was therefore precluded from all poſſibility of mounting the throne. But he was precluded only by laws. Theſe alone created the impoſſibility; and laws might be reverſed by power. He appears to have been a man of ſtrong and vigorous parts. They were of that kind, however, which are moſt common in the world, and which ſhow themſelves more in the weakneſs of others than in their own ſtrength. His vigour was art, not intellect. His parts were a ſagacity of genius, which pointed out all the artifice of infidiouſneſs to him; a dexterity of mind, which enabled him to uſe that artifice with great ſucceſs; and a verſatility of ſpirit, which qualified him for diſguiſing both to the eyes of the world. With only the title to diſtinction, which his baſtard alliance to the crown lent him; with only the ſlender poſſeſſions of a baſtard, to communicate power; with only the ſlight connections of a baſtard, to furniſh influence; he raiſed himſelf ſuperior to his ſovereign, and he ſeated himſelf on her throne. He had the addreſs, likewiſe, to make the moſt cunning and the moſt ambitious of his cotemporaries to be ſubſervient to his cunning, and miniſterial to his ambition; to commit the enormities themſelves, which were neceſſary to his purpoſes; and even to dip their hands in murder, that he might enjoy the ſovereignty. But he diſplayed an addreſs ſtill greater than this. Though he had not one principle of religion within him; though he had not even one grain of honour in his ſoul, and though he was guilty of thoſe more monſtrous crimes, againſt which God has peculiarly denounced damnation; yet he was denominated a *good man* by the Reformers at the time, and he has been conſidered as an *honeſt man* by numbers to our own days.

He felt the ſolicitations of ambition ſtirring within him ſo early and ſo ſtrongly, that before he was ſeventeen he entered into a correſpondence with the court of England, and engaged in a traiterous conſpiracy with it againſt his country, his ſovereign, and his family. Such a *youth* was ſure to be a *man* uncommonly buſy and factious. He was then a mere eccleſiaſtic, however, with the title of the Prior of St Andrew's. The laws of the church, bending too readily before the preſſure of the ſtate, admitted ſuch young eccleſiaſtics then, and ſtill admit them in all the regions of Popery. He was ſettled in the church by his royal father, to keep him out of all ſecular employments, and to prevent all diſturbances from his ambition and birth. He afterwards obtained another priory, that of Pittenweem, in his own country; and a third, that of Maſcon, in France. He had a diſpenſation from the Pope for his baſtardy, which unqualified him, as it now unqualifies, for poſſeſſing any of the endowments of the church. He had alſo a bull from the Pope, for holding his French priory together with his Scotch preferments. And he took the uſual oath of obedience to the Pope.

But the peaceful duties of a divine could never have ſatisfied the keen and reſtleſs temper of his ſpirit. Whatever the ſagacity of James V. foreſaw, and whatever his prudence endeavoured to avert, by ſhrouding him in a caſſock, and fixing him in a ſtall; all was realiſed. The turbulent activity of his ſon's ſoul broke through every reſtraint. The churchman

churchman became ſecularized. The prior was transformed into an Earl; and the baſtard proved, eventually, the curſe of his father's family. His genius called him out to thoſe ſcenes, principally, where he might have a play for his activity in *cunning*, and might give a ſcope to his turbulence in *intrigue*. He took his ſtation on the forbidden ground near the throne. His talents for buſineſs recommended him to the ſervice of it, and his ambition kept a ſteady eye upon it. The diſtracted ſtate of the nation was congenial to a ſpirit like his. He loved the mazes of political life. He loved to thicken the ſhades, and to entangle the walks, more and more. He loved to ſtand himſelf upon an eminence in the centre of his own labyrinths, to view all about him embarraſſed by the difficulties which he himſelf had made, and to enjoy the diſtreſs which he himſelf was occaſioning at the moment. He loved ſtill more, and with a more ſanguinary cunning, to raiſe a tempeſt around him, to direct it at the heads of thoſe who ſtood in the way of his aſpiring thoughts, and to ſit all the while ſeemingly unconcerned in the work. And when the Reformation broke out in all its wildneſs and ſtrength, he cloſed in with it; he put on the ſanctified air of a Reformer, he wrapped himſelf up in the long cloke of puritaniſm, he attached all the popular badges among the clergy to him, and he prepared to make them his uſeful ſteps to the throne.

Curious Remarks concerning the SAVAGES *of* NORTH AMERICA.

[By Dr B. FRANKLIN.]

THE Indian men, when young, are hunters and warriors; when old, counſellors; for all their government is by the counſel or advice of the ſages: there is no force, there are no priſons; no officers to compel obedience, or inflict puniſhment. Hence they generally ſtudy oratory; the beſt ſpeaker having the moſt influence. The Indian women till the ground, dreſs the food, nurſe and bring up the children, and preſerve and hand down to poſterity the memory of public tranſactions. Theſe employments of men and women are accounted natural and honourable. Having few artificial wants, they have abundance of leiſure for improvement by converſation. Our laborious manner of life, compared with theirs, they eſteem ſlaviſh and baſe; and the learning on which we value ourſelves they regard as frivolous and uſeleſs.

Having frequent occaſions to hold public councils, they have acquired great order and decency in conducting them. The old men ſit in the foremoſt ranks, the warriors in the next, and the women and children in the hindmoſt. The buſineſs of the women is to take exact notice of what paſſes, imprint it in their memories, (for they have no writing), and communicate it to their children. They are the records of the council, and they preſerve tradition of the ſtipulations in treaties a hundred years back; which, when we compare with our writings, we always find exact. He that would ſpeak, riſes. The reſt obſerve a profound ſilence. When he has finiſhed, and ſits down, they leave him five or ſix minutes to recollect, that if he has omitted any thing he intended to ſay, or has any thing to add, he may riſe again and deliver it. To interrupt another, even in common converſation, is reckoned highly indecent.

The politeneſs of theſe ſavages in converſation, is, indeed, carried to exceſs; ſince it does not permit them to contradict or deny the truth of what is aſſerted in their preſence. By this means, they indeed avoid diſputes; but then it becomes difficult to know their minds, or what impreſſion you make upon them. The miſſionaries who have attempted to convert them to Chriſtianity all complain of this as one of the great difficulties of their miſſion. The Indians hear with patience the truths of the goſpel explained to them, and give their uſual tokens of aſſent and approbation. You would think they were convinced:—No ſuch matter; it is mere civility.

A Swediſh miniſter having aſſembled the chiefs of the Suſquehanna Indians, made a ſermon to them, acquainting them with the principal hiſtorical facts on which our religion is founded; ſuch as the fall of our firſt parents by eating an apple; the coming of Chriſt to repair the miſchief; his miracles, and ſuffering, &c.—When he had finiſhed, an Indian orator ſtood up to thank him. "What you have told us," ſays he, "is all very good. It is indeed bad to eat apples. It is better to make them all into cyder. We are much obliged by your kindneſs in coming ſo far, to tell us thoſe things which you have heard from your mothers. In

In return, I will tell you ſome of thoſe we have heard from ours.

"In the beginning, our fathers had only the fleſh of animals to ſubſiſt on; and if their hunting was unſucceſsful, they were ſtarving. Two of our young hunters having killed a deer, made a fire in the woods to broil ſome parts of it. When they were about to ſatisfy hunger, they beheld a beautiful young woman deſcend from the clouds, and ſeat herſelf on that hill which you ſee yonder among the Blue Mountains. They ſaid to each other, it is a ſpirit that perhaps has ſmelt our broiling veniſon, and wiſhes to eat of it: let us offer ſome to her. They preſented her with the tongue: ſhe was pleaſed with the taſte of it, and ſaid, Your kindneſs ſhall be rewarded: Come to this place after thirteen moons, and you will find ſomething that will be of great benefit in nouriſhing you and your children to the lateſt generations. They did ſo, and, to their ſurpriſe, found plants they had never ſeen before; but which, from that ancient time, have been conſtantly cultivated among us, to our great advantage. Where her right hand had touched the ground, they found maize; where her left hand had touched it, they found kidney beans; and where her backſide had ſat, on it they found tobacco." The good miſſionary, diſguſted with this idle tale, ſaid, "What I delivered to you were ſacred truths; but what you tell me is mere fable, fiction, and falſehood." The Indian offended, replied, "My brother, it ſeems your friends have not done you juſtice in your education; they have not well inſtructed you in the rules of common civility. You ſaw that we, who underſtand and practiſe theſe rules, believed all your ſtories; why do you refuſe to believe ours?"

When any of them come into our towns, our people are apt to croud round them, gaze upon them, and incommode them where they deſire to be private; this they eſteem great rudeneſs, and the effect of the want of inſtruction in the rules of civility and good manners. "We have," ſay they, "as much curioſity as you; and when you come into our towns, we wiſh for opportunities of looking at you; but for this purpoſe we hide ourſelves behind buſhes where you are to paſs, and never intrude ourſelves into your company."

Their manner of entering one another's villages has likewiſe its rules. It is reckoned uncivil in travelling ſtrangers to enter a village abruptly, without giving notice of their approach. Therefore, as ſoon as they arrive within hearing, they ſtop and hollow, remaining there till invited to enter. Two old men uſually come out to them, and lead them in. There is in every village a vacant dwelling, called the Stranger's Houſe. Here they are placed, while the old men go round from hut to hut, acquainting the inhabitants that ſtrangers are arrived, who are probably hungry and weary; and every one ſends them what he can ſpare of victuals, and ſkins to repoſe on. When the ſtrangers are refreſhed, pipes and tobacco are brought; and then, but not before, converſation begins, with inquiries who they are? whither bound? what news? &c. and it uſually ends with offers of ſervice, if the ſtrangers have occaſion for guides, or any neceſſaries for continuing their journey; and nothing is exacted for the entertainment.

The ſame hoſpitality, eſteemed among them as a principal virtue, is practiſed by private perſons; of which Conrad Weiſer, our interpreter, gave me the following inſtance: He had been naturaliſed among the Six Nations, and ſpoke well the Mohock language. In going through the Indian country, to carry a meſſage from our governor to the council at Onondaga, he called at the habitation of Canaſſetego, an old acquaintance, who embraced him, ſpread furs for him to ſit on, placed before him ſome boiled beans and veniſon, and mixed ſome rum and water for his drink. When he was well refreſhed, and had lit his pipe, Canaſſetego began to converſe with him: aſked how he had fared the many years ſince they had ſeen each other? whence he then came? what had occaſioned the journey? &c. Conrad anſwered all his queſtions; and when the diſcourſe began to flag, the Indian, to continue it, ſaid, "Conrad, you have lived long among the white people, and know ſomething of their cuſtoms: I have been ſometimes at Albany, and have obſerved, that once in ſeven days they ſhut up their ſhops, and aſſemble all in the great houſe: tell me what it is for? What do they do there?" "They meet there," ſay Conrad," to hear and learn *good things*." "I do not doubt," ſays the Indian, "that they tell you ſo; they have told me the ſame: but I doubt the truth of what

what they ſay, and I will tell you my reaſons. I went lately to Albany to ſell my ſkins, and buy blankets, knives, powder, rum, &c. You know I generally uſed to deal with Hans Hanſon, but I was a little inclined this time to try ſome other merchants. However, I called firſt upon Hans, and aſked him what he would give for beaver? He ſaid, he could not give more than four ſhillings a-pound; but, ſays he, I cannot talk on buſineſs now; this is the day when we meet together to learn *good things*, and I am going to the meeting. So I thought to myſelf, ſince I cannot do any buſineſs to-day, I may as well go to the meeting too; and I went with him.—There ſtood up a man in black, and began to talk to the people very angrily. I did not underſtand what he ſaid; but perceiving that he looked much at me and at Hanſon, I imagined he was angry at ſeeing me there; ſo I went out, ſat down near the houſe, ſtruck fire, and lit my pipe, waiting till the meeting ſhould break up. I thought too, that the man had mentioned ſomething of beaver, and I ſuſpected it might be the ſubject of their meeting. So when they came out, I accoſted my merchant, Well, Hans, ſays I, I hope you have agreed to give more than four ſhillings a-pound?" "No, ſays he, I cannot give ſo much, I cannot give more than three ſhillings and ſixpence." "I then ſpoke to ſeveral other dealers, but they all ſung the ſame ſong, three and ſixpence, three and ſixpence. This made it clear to me that my ſuſpicion was right; and that, whatever they pretended of meeting to learn *good things*, the real purpoſe was, to conſult how to cheat Indians in the price of beaver. Conſider but a little, Conrad, and you muſt be of my opinion. If they met ſo often to learn *good things*, they certainly would have learned ſome before this time. But they are ſtill ignorant. You know our practice, If a white man, in travelling through our country, enters one of our cabins, we all treat him as I treat you; we dry him if he is wet, we warm him if he is cold, and give him meat and drink, that he may allay his thirſt and hunger; and we ſpread ſoft furs for him to reſt and ſleep on: we demand nothing in return. But if I go into a white man's houſe at Albany, and aſk for victuals and drink, they ſay, Where is your money? and if I have none, they ſay, Get out you Indian dog. You ſee they have not yet learned thoſe little *good things* that we need no meeting to be inſtructed in, becauſe our mothers taught them to us when we were children; and therefore it is impoſſible their meetings ſhould be, as they ſay, for any ſuch purpoſe, or have any ſuch effect; they are only to contrive *the cheating of Indians in the price of beaver.*"

SIR, *Sept. 6.*

I Have taken the liberty to incloſe a few remarks on the invention of cards, the hiſtory of which I ſhould be very glad to ſee farther elucidated.

Yours, &c. IGNOTUS AMICUS.

On the Game of QUADRILLE.

THE French are ſaid to have invented the game of Quadrille by playing the game of Ombre with four perſons. This laſt game was the invention of the Spaniards; it was originally played by three perſons, and was called Hombre, which, in Spaniſh, ſignifies *man*: and as they ſaid, "*who is the man?*" ſo we ſay, *who is the* ombre? meaning the perſon who plays. We, as well as the French, pronounce the Spaniſh word wrongly, and write it ſo too.

Quadrille is a French word, ſignifying *a ſet of four*. In playing this game, we make uſe both of French and Spaniſh words. The word *beaſt* is uſed in this game, when but five *tricks* are gotten, whereas the proper number is ſix; in this caſe, the ſtake which was played for is left on the table, and the player is obliged to pay as much as would have been received: from this forfeit, the perſon is ſaid *to be beaſted*; a term borrowed from a Spaniſh word, which ſignifies *to make a beaſt of, to treat as a beaſt*, that is to *beat* or *make a joke of*; and the *beaſt* meant is that animal which is ſo remarkable for its patience, which has been conſtrued into native ſtupidity. When the player wins but four *tricks*, the oppoſite party wins the ſtake, and we ſay, *it is on the table*; to expreſs which, we make uſe of a French word ſometimes, and ſay, *it is codille*. This laſt word ſeems to be borrowed from the Spaniſh word *codillo, a ſmall elbow*. Perhaps the idea was, that the oppoſite party gave the unſucceſsful player a *little* jog *with the elbow*, by way of laughing at the *beaſt*, by giving him *a little elbow*. The word *ace* is derived from the Spaniſh *az*. *Deuce* is from the French *deux*, two; or the Spaniſh *dos*. *Trey*, from

reis, French; or Spaniſh *Trés*. The *ace of ſpades* is called *ſpadille*, from the Spaniſh word *eſpadilla*, *a ſhort ſword*. The *ace* of *clubs*, is called *baſto*, from a Spaniſh word *baſtone*, *a great club*. The ace of *diamonds*, or of *hearts*, is called *punto*, from the words ſignifying *a ſpot* (or point) in Spaniſh. The deuce in the black ſuit, or the ſeven in the red ſuit, when trump, is called *manille*. I ſuppoſe it is from a Spaniſh word, but what it means I cannot gueſs; at leaſt I cannot find what alluſion it can have to any Spaniſh word. The word *trump* is derived from the French word *trionſe*, which ſignifies *triumph*. We call thoſe counters with which we play at Quadrille, *fiſh*. I believe the proper way to write this word is *fiche*, which means, a counter to reckon with at cards. It has been ſaid that the French word is derived from ours; but, as all the reſt of the words are foreign, it is probable this is ſo too. Perhaps both the words in the two languages (*fiſh* and *fiche*) are derived from the Spaniſh word *ficar*, *to play*, *to down ſtakes*: however, from the idea of *fiſh*, we call the little diſh, in which we put the counters at this game, a *pool*; but the French never make the counters like *fiſh*, as we do. We have adopted the word *tenace* in playing at ſeveral games: it is generally pronounced *ten ace*; but perhaps wrongly, for it has no alluſion to the word *ten*. I have *ten ace*, is generally ſaid; perhaps it would be more correct to ſay, I have you *tenace*, that is, faſt, or ſure. For example: At Quadrille, if I have *ſpadille* and *baſto*, and you have *manille* and *punto*, if you are to play firſt, you will loſe both. So at Whiſt: if I have *ace* and *queen*, and you have *king* and *knave*, if you play firſt, you will loſe both. It has been ſuppoſed the expreſſion, *I have ten ace*, is a corruption of queen ace; perhaps it is borrowed from the Spaniſh words *ten az*, *hold*, or *keep in the ace*, the article being dropped through haſte.

The game of *Whiſt* is ſuppoſed to have been invented by the Engliſh, and has its name from the ſilence which it requires. The word *whiſt* is uſed for *ſilent* in old Engliſh writers.

Some of the ſuits of cards repreſenting different things in different countries, are expreſſed differently. Thus what we call *clubs*, the Spaniards call by a word which ſignifies the ſame thing. The French call this ſuit *trefle*, and the Dutch call it *klaver*, becauſe the ſuit repreſents to them trefoil, or clover-graſs. I ſuppoſe this ſuit repreſents the peaſants.

The Spaniards call the ſuit of diamonds *oro*, becauſe to them it repreſents pieces of gold. The French call the ſuit *carreaux*, that is, *ſquares*. This ſuit repreſents the merchants and traders.

The ſuit of ſpades in French is called *piques*, meaning pikes or halberts. In Spaniſh the ſuit is called *eſpadillas*, which means ſhort ſwords. This ſuit repreſents the military and nobility.

The ſuit of *hearts* in Spaniſh was once called *copas*, *cups*, becauſe it repreſented a ſacred *chalice*, on which was engraven *a heart*. It alluded to the ſacramental cup, and repreſented the eccleſiaſtical order. In French the word conveys the ſame idea as with us.

Meneſtrier, in his "Bibliotheque curieuſe & inſtructive," ſays, Lahire was the inventor of cards about the year 1392; and that the name of Lahire is found at the bottom of ſome old French cards; that Hector, a Dane, a hero of ſome of the old romances, is repreſented; and Oger, the Dane. (V. Oger in Collier's Dictionary, Supplement, who is called Ogier in the French Encyclopedie, art. *Cartes*). Theſe are two valets, which we call a knave, a word which formerly meant a *ſervant*, or ſlave. *Gent. Mag.*

SIR, *Aug.* 20.

I Send you a ſhort, but authentic abſtract of the very excellent new code of criminal laws, publiſhed by the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, on Nov. 30. 1786, of which a very inadequate, and, in ſome reſpects, erroneous account, has been given in the newſpapers, and other publications, with the addition of a tale of capricious cruelty, which I am well informed, is abſolutely falſe.

From the following outlines of ſo noble a ſyſtem of criminal juriſprudence, (which does the greateſt honour both to the head and heart of the princely legiſlator), your readers will be enabled to form ſome idea of the liberal and humane ſpirit which prevades the whole. Of the ſanguinary nature of our own penal laws complaints are daily made with but too much juſtice; while the frequency of capital puniſhments in this country proves at once their inefficacy towards the prevention of crimes, and the conſequent neceſſity of a material

reform in our penal laws. This ſubject has been repeatedly brought forward in parliament, though nothing effectual has hitherto reſulted from their deliberations upon it. From the ſmall extent of the Tuſcan dominions, the nature of the government, and other local circumſtances, it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe that a code, compiled for their immediate uſe, can be adopted here, in any part, without much alteration and modification. But I am of opinion that many uſeful hints might be collected by an attentive conſiderer of the Tuſcan code, towards the improvement of our own. It would, therefore, give me much pleaſure to hear that this foreign ſyſtem of legiſlation (of which there are a few copies in England) has ſufficiently engaged the attention of ſome active member of parliament, to induce him to take a leading part in the introduction of a body of criminal laws, more humane towards the unhappy objects of them, and more beneficial to the community, than that which at preſent prevails. Such an undertaking, proſecuted with vigour and perſeverance, would entitle the promoter of it to every reward which a grateful people could beſtow, and would immortalize his name among the beſt benefactors of his country.

In the preamble of the edict it is ſet forth, that the legiſlator does not publiſh it without due experience; but that having, by his ſovereign authority, mitigated all punithments for the twenty years he has reigned, he has found that crimes, inſtead of increaſing, have remarkably diminiſhed, the leſs very rarely happening, the greater being totally unheard of. It proceeds to aboliſh all capital puniſhments; branding, ſtrappado, and all puniſhments that mutilate; torture; confiſcation of goods, and forfeiture of eſtates; and, finally, treaſons of every kind, equalling them to crimes againſt individuals. It then proportions the following puniſhments to the nature of the crimes; trifling fines, in no caſe exceeding 300 crowns; private whipping; impriſonment, never to exceed a twelvemonth; baniſhment to a leſs or greater diſtance; pillory without baniſhment; pillory with baniſhment; public whipping; public whipping on an aſs: for the women, confinement in the houſe of correction from one year upwards; if for life, the ſubſtitute for death, the criminal to have a different dreſs, on which are to be ſewed the words *ultimo ſupplizio*: for the men, condemnation to the public works, as in the mines of the iſle of Elbo, the ſcoop-boats of Leghorn, &c. from three years upwards; if for life, a different dreſs like that for the women, and, beſides a ring to the leg, a double chain, naked feet, and the employment of the moſt fatiguing kind. Beſides, the trials are ſimpliſied; the priſoner has many advantages he had not before; the frequency of oaths is diminiſhed, all evidence being to be given without, except on the priſoner's requiring an oath to be adminiſtered to any ſuſpected witneſs, when it is to be performed in a very ſolemn manner. And even the few fines that are to be levied are not to go to the treaſury, but to make a fund for the indemnification of thoſe who have ſuffered by inſolvent or fugitive criminals.

Such are the principal heads of this excellent edict! I ſubjoin to it a tranſlation of a genuine letter, written by the ſpecial command of the Grand Duke himſelf, in anſwer to an addreſs preſented to him on the part of a numerous body of his ſubjects, wherein they requeſted his permiſſion to erect an equeſtrian ſtatue to his honour, in teſtimony of their grateful ſenſe of his new code of criminal law; for which purpoſe 12,000 crowns were ſubſcribed in three days.

"His Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke has ſeen the addreſs, ſubſcribed by ſeveral perſons, wherein they requeſt his permiſſion to erect a ſtatue of bronze; and he has alſo been informed of the eagerneſs with which this work is deſired, and with which, without any preconcerted plan, and without any ſpecial promoter, they are unanimouſly forming a fund to effect it. His Royal Highneſs, who conſiders the love and gratitude of his ſubjects as the moſt flattering reward of his conſtant attention to the public good, has received, with the moſt heartfelt delight, this new and unequivocal proof of their affection; which, from the manner in which it has been offered, does equal honour to the character of the nation, and to their ſovereign. He does not object entirely to ſome public token, which may perpetuate the memory of his paternal ſolicitude for the happineſs of his people, and of the grateful and ſincere affection borne to him by his people in return; but he thinks that a plain inſcription on a marble tablet, af-

fixed

fixed to ſome public building, will ſuffice for this purpoſe. If, however, the ſubſcribers are deſirous of employing, in an undertaking of a public nature, the ſum they have offered for the ſtatue, of which he totally diſapproves, it will be much more agreeable to him, that to a work of oſtentation and luxury they prefer ſome work of public uſe: and, towards an undertaking of this ſort, his Royal Highneſs deſires to be conſidered as a ſubſcriber of whatever ſum may be wanting to complete it."

Among many propoſed inſcriptions, the following is the beſt:

"PETRO LEOPOLDO, P. F. A.
Quod omni in reos, vel ſuſpectos, ſævien-di atrocitate remotâ, novam de criminibus tutiſſimam legem ediderit: quæſtionis ſæpe inutiles cruciatus, et ſemper injuſtos, adverſas infontibus tantum bonorum publicationes, et capitalem pœnam nemini unquam debitam divinâ ſanctione abrogaverit: perduellionis criminationem (maxime ſui et ſubditorum laus) ſublatam voluerit: principi optimo, patri indulgentiſſimo gratulatur Hetruria." *Gent. Mag.*

Narrative of the Eſcape of the Counteſs VALOIS DE LA MOTTE *out of the Baſtile.*

No. 80. *Haymarket, Aug.* 15.

THE Counteſs is perhaps the firſt and only priſoner who ever could find the way out of that place of confinement. The peculiar conſtruction of the building, the number of gates, and the multitude of guards always on the watch, precluded all poſſibility of a return to the world. But what cannot be effected with the aſſiſtance of friends in power, and of money?

For ſeveral months before, the Counteſs was in poſſeſſion of the neceſſary apparatus; but the private inſtructions ſhe received from time to time, and the daily expectation ſhe was in of receiving ſeveral papers indiſpenſable for her juſtification, obliged her to put off the much-wiſhed for event.

At laſt the happy day arrived; and ſhe gave the faithful Maria-Anne, her woman, every neceſſary inſtruction, not wiſhing to have her as a companion through the windings of the infernal labyrinth, leſt that perſon, being univerſally known, ſhould occaſion a fatal diſcovery. The Counteſs agreed upon a place of meeting, dreſſed herſelf in man's cloaths, cut the front part of her hair in the ſhape uſually worn by jockies in Paris; and, thus equipped, her head buried as it were in a large round hat, half-boots on her legs, and a ſmall ſwitch in her hand, ſhe boldly ventured forth, reſolved, and being armed for that purpoſe, to die rather than be retaken.

After having opened and ſhut after her ſeven different gates, ſhe at laſt reached an immenſe yard filled with ſiſters, (ſo they call the female Cerberi of the place). She addreſſed herſelf to one of them, and, diſguiſing both her voice and pronunciation, put a piece of gold into her hand, enquiring for her way to the chapel, where ſhe arrived at laſt, after paying proper tolls at all the gates. Leſt ſhe ſhould be known to ſome of the ſiſterhood, ſhe mixed as faſt as ſhe could with a numerous company of viſitors then buſy in viewing what curioſities there were to be ſeen; with the whole groupe ſhe was conveyed by one of the ſiſters to the outward gate called Porte des champs. There ſhe met her good Maria-Anne, took boat with her, and croſſed to the oppoſite ſhore.

Notwithſtanding her enfeebled ſtate, the Counteſs had ſtrength enough to walk as far as Charanton, above ſix miles. They then got into a cart, which carried them three leagues further. It was impoſſible, nay dangerous, for the two travellers to attempt getting a convenient carriage, and therefore they travelled again on foot the ſpace of 20 miles. Worn out with fatigue, their feet in a moſt deplorable condition, they were glad to put up at a miſerable public houſe in the road, and there reſt the whole night.

The next day they mounted a dung-cart, which was going four leagues up the country. There they met with ſome good-natured waggoners, who gave them a caſt. The Counteſs, being apprehenſive leſt ſhe ſhould be traced, and her dreſs deſcribed, bought, in the firſt place they ſtopped at, the ſimple dreſs of a country girl. The only remaining difficulty was to effect the transformation. For this purpoſe, ſhe left the town where ſhe had thus provided herſelf, walked on about three leagues, and then leaving the high road, retired behind a hill and there changed her cloaths, hiding amongſt the brambles her manly accoutrements.—She then reſumed her peſtrian journey. After numberleſs fatigues, and much anxiety, avoiding the

reform in our penal laws. This ſubject has been repeatedly brought forward in parliament, though nothing effectual has hitherto reſulted from their deliberations upon it. From the ſmall extent of the Tuſcan dominions, the nature of the government, and other local circumſtances, it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe that a code, compiled for their immediate uſe, can be adopted here, in any part, without much alteration and modification. But I am of opinion that many uſeful hints might be collected by an attentive conſiderer of the Tuſcan code, towards the improvement of our own. It would, therefore, give me much pleaſure to hear that this foreign ſyſtem of legiſlation (of which there are a few copies in England) has ſufficiently engaged the attention of ſome active member of parliament, to induce him to take a leading part in the introduction of a body of criminal laws, more humane towards the unhappy objects of them, and more beneficial to the community, than that which at preſent prevails. Such an undertaking, proſecuted with vigour and perſeverance, would entitle the promoter of it to every reward which a grateful people could beſtow, and would immortalize his name among the beſt benefactors of his country.

In the preamble of the edict it is ſet forth, that the legiſlator does not publiſh it without due experience; but that having, by his ſovereign authority, mitigated all puniſhments for the twenty years he has reigned, he has found that crimes, inſtead of increaſing, have remarkably diminiſhed, the leſs very rarely happening, the greater being totally unheard of. It proceeds to aboliſh all capital puniſhments; branding, ſtrappado, and all puniſhments that mutilate; torture; confiſcation of goods, and forfeiture of eſtates; and, finally, treaſons of every kind, equalling them to crimes againſt individuals. It then proportions the following puniſhments to the nature of the crimes; trifling fines, in no caſe exceeding 300 crowns; private whipping; impriſonment, never to exceed a twelvemonth; baniſhment to a leſs or greater diſtance; pillory without baniſhment; pillory with baniſhment; public whipping; public whipping on an aſs: for the women, confinement in the houſe of correction from one year upwards; if for life, the ſubſtitute for death, the criminal to have a different dreſs, on which are to be ſewed the words *ultimo ſupplizio*: for the men, condemnation to the public works, as in the mines of the iſle of Elbo, the ſcoop-boats of Leghorn, &c. from three years upwards; if for life, a different dreſs like that for the women, and, beſides a ring to the leg, a double chain, naked feet, and the employment of the moſt fatiguing kind. Beſides, the trials are ſimplified; the priſoner has many advantages he had not before; the frequency of oaths is diminiſhed, all evidence being to be given without, except on the priſoner's requiring an oath to be adminiſtered to any ſuſpected witneſs, when it is to be performed in a very ſolemn manner. And even the few fines that are to be levied are not to go to the treaſury, but to make a fund for the indemnification of thoſe who have ſuffered by inſolvent or fugitive criminals.

Such are the principal heads of this excellent edict! I ſubjoin to it a tranſlation of a genuine letter, written by the ſpecial command of the Grand Duke himſelf, in anſwer to an addreſs preſented to him on the part of a numerous body of his ſubjects, wherein they requeſted his permiſſion to erect an equeſtrian ſtatue to his honour, in teſtimony of their grateful ſenſe of his new code of criminal law; for which purpoſe 12,000 crowns were ſubſcribed in three days.

"His Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke has ſeen the addreſs, ſubſcribed by ſeveral perſons, wherein they requeſt his permiſſion to erect a ſtatue of bronze; and he has alſo been informed of the eagerneſs with which this work is deſired, and with which, without any preconcerted plan, and without any ſpecial promoter, they are unanimouſly forming a fund to effect it. His Royal Highneſs, who conſiders the love and gratitude of his ſubjects as the moſt flattering reward of his conſtant attention to the public good, has received, with the moſt heartfelt delight, this new and unequivocal proof of their affection; which, from the manner in which it has been offered, does equal honour to the character of the nation, and to their ſovereign. He does not object entirely to ſome public token, which may perpetuate the memory of his paternal ſolicitude for the happineſs of his people, and of the grateful and ſincere affection borne to him by his people in return; but he thinks that a plain inſcription on a marble table, af-

fixed

fixed to some public building, will suffice for this purpose. If, however, the subscribers are desirous of employing, in an undertaking of a public nature, the sum they have offered for the statue, of which he totally disapproves, it will be much more agreeable to him, that to a work of ostentation and luxury they prefer some work of public use: and, towards an undertaking of this sort, his Royal Highness desires to be considered as a subscriber of whatever sum may be wanting to complete it."

Among many proposed inscriptions, the following is the best:

"PETRO LEOPOLDO, P. F. A.
Quod omni in reos, vel suspectos, sæviendi atrocitate remotâ, novam de criminibus tutissimam legem ediderit: quæstionis sæpe inutiles cruciatus, et semper injustos, adversas insontibus tantum bonorum publicationes, et capitalem pœnam nemini unquam debitam divinâ sanctione abrogaverit: perduellionis criminationem (maxime sui et subditorum laus) sublatam voluerit: principi optimo, patri indulgentissimo gratulatur Hetruria." *Gent. Mag.*

Narrative of the Escape of the Countess VALOIS DE LA MOTTE *out of the Bastile.*

No. 80. Haymarket, Aug. 15.

THE Countess is perhaps the first and only prisoner who ever could find the way out of that place of confinement. The peculiar construction of the building, the number of gates, and the multitude of guards always on the watch, precluded all possibility of a return to the world. But what cannot be effected with the assistance of friends in power, and of money?

For several months before, the Countess was in possession of the necessary apparatus; but the private instructions she received from time to time, and the daily expectation she was in of receiving several papers indispensable for her justification, obliged her to put off the much-wished for event.

At last the happy day arrived; and she gave the faithful Maria-Anne, her woman, every necessary instruction, not wishing to have her as a companion through the windings of the internal labyrinth, lest that person, being universally known, should occasion a fatal discovery. The Countess agreed upon a place of meeting, dressed herself in man's cloaths, cut the front part of her hair in the shape usually worn by jockies in Paris; and, thus equipped, her head buried as it were in a large round hat, half-boots on her legs, and a small switch in her hand, she boldly ventured forth, resolved, and being armed for that purpose, to die rather than be retaken.

After having opened and shut after her seven different gates, she at last reached an immense yard filled with sisters, (so they call the female Cerberi of the place). She addressed herself to one of them, and, disguising both her voice and pronunciation, put a piece of gold into her hand, enquiring for her way to the chapel, where she arrived at last, after paying proper tolls at all the gates. Lest she should be known to some of the sisterhood, she mixed as fast as she could with a numerous company of visitors then busy in viewing what curiosities there were to be seen; with the whole groupe she was conveyed by one of the sisters to the outward gate called Porte des champs. There she met her good Maria-Anne, took boat with her, and crossed to the opposite shore.

Notwithstanding her enfeebled state, the Countess had strength enough to walk as far as Charanton, above six miles. They then got into a cart, which carried them three leagues further. It was impossible, nay dangerous, for the two travellers to attempt getting a convenient carriage, and therefore they travelled again on foot the space of 20 miles. Worn out with fatigue, their feet in a most deplorable condition, they were glad to put up at a miserable public house in the road, and there rest the whole night.

The next day they mounted a dung-cart, which was going four leagues up the country. There they met with some good-natured waggoners, who gave them a call. The Countess, being apprehensive lest she should be traced, and her dress described, bought, in the first place they stopped at, the simple dress of a country girl. The only remaining difficulty was to effect the transformation. For this purpose, she left the town where she had thus provided herself, walked on about three leagues, and then leaving the high road, retired behind a hill and there changed her cloaths, hiding amongst the brambles her manly accoutrements.—She then resumed her pedestrian journey. After numberless fatigues, and much anxiety, avoiding the

large towns, putting up at the moſt wretched hovels, travelling ſometimes in carts, oftener on foot, compelled through the inhumanity of a publican, who would not open his door after twelve o'clock, to paſs a whole night on the naked earth in Colomby foreſt, near Bar ſur aube; ſhe at laſt reached the city of Luxemburgh, and from thence a ſmall village called Holrith, where they remained ſix weeks, under the aſſumed name of Mademoiſelle De Dulain, at one Madame Chiltz's, who treated her in every reſpect with ſo much humanity, as muſt for ever engage her utmoſt gratitude.

No ſooner was the Count, her huſband, appriſed of her retreat, than he diſpatched after her a truſty perſon, to bring her over to London, where ſhe arrived on Saturday Aug. 4.—The above account is ſaid to be given by herſelf.

Queen ELISABETH's *Entertainment at Kenelworth Caſtle.*

[From Gilpin's Obſervations on the Mountains and Lakes of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland.]

ONE of the moſt memorable particulars of the hiſtory of Kenelworth caſtle, is an entertainment which was given here by the Earl of Leiceſter to Queen Eliſabeth. The tradition of this grand feſtivity ſtill lives in the country; and we have hardly any thing equal to it on record. An account of it was publiſhed by one Langham, a perſon then in office about the court, and preſent at the time. I have already quoted from this work; and ſhall add a part of the account he gives of her Majeſty's *reception*; from which an idea may be conceived of the gallantry of the whole entertainment.

On the 9th of July 1575, in the evening, the Queen approaching the firſt gate of the caſtle, the porter, *a man tall of perſon, and ſtern of countenance, with a club and keys*, accoſted her Majeſty in a *rough ſpeech, full of paſſion, in metre, aptly made for the purpoſe*; and demanded the cauſe of all this *din, and noiſe, and riding about within the charge of his office?* But upon ſeeing the Queen, as if he had been ſtruck inſtantaneouſly, and *pierced at the preſence of a perſonage ſo evidently expreſſing heroical ſovereignty, he falls down on his knees, humbly prays pardon for his ignorance, yields up his club and keys, and proclaims open gates and free paſſage to all.*

Immediately, the trumpeters, who ſtood on the wall, *being ſix in number, each an eight foot high, with their ſilvery trumpets, of a five foot long, ſounded up a tune of welcome.*

Theſe *armonious blaſters maintained their delectable muſic*, while the Queen rode through the tilt-yard to the grand entrance of the caſtle, which was waſhed by the lake.

Here as ſhe paſſed, a moveable iſland approached, in which ſat enthroned *the Lady of the lake*; who accoſted her Majeſty *in well penned metre*, with an account of the antiquity of the caſtle and of her own ſovereignty over thoſe waters ſince the days of King Arthur: *but that hearing her Majeſty was paſſing that way, ſhe came in humble wiſe to offer up the ſame, and all her power, into her Majeſty's hands.*

This pageant was cloſed with a delectable harmony of hautboys, ſhalms, cornets, and ſuch other loud muſic, which held on, while her Majeſty pleaſantly ſo paſſed into the caſtle-gate.

Here ſhe was preſented with a new ſcene. Several of the Heathen gods had brought their gifts before her, which were piled up, or hung in elegant order, on both ſides of the entrance: wild-fowl, and dead game, from Silvanus, god of the woods: baſkets of fruit from Pomona: ſheaves of various kinds of corn from Ceres: a pyramid adorned with cluſters of grapes, *gracified with their vine-leaves*, from Bacchus, and ornamented at the bottom with elegant vaſes and goblets: fiſh of all ſorts, diſpoſed in baſkets, were preſented by Neptune; arms by Mars; and muſical inſtruments by Apollo. An inſcription over the gate explained the whole.

Her Majeſty having graciouſly accepted theſe gifts, was received into the gates with a concert of flutes, and other ſoft muſic; and alighting from her palfrey, (which ſhe always rode ſingle), ſhe was conveyed into her chamber: and her arrival was announced through the country by a peal of cannon from the ramparts, and a diſplay of fire-works at night.

Here the Queen was entertained nineteen days; and it is recorded, that the entertainment coſt the Earl a thouſand pounds a-day; each of which was diverſified with maſks, interludes, hunting, muſic, and a variety of other amuſements. The Queen's genius ſeems to have been greatly conſulted in the pomp and ſolemnity of the whole. Perhaps too it was conſulted, when the claſſical purity of theſe amuſements relaxed; and gave way (as we find it ſometimes did) to boxing, bear-baiting, and the buffoonery of the times.

Among other compliments paid to the Queen, in this gallant feſtival, the great clock, which was fixed in Cæſar's tower, was ſtopped, during her Majeſty's continuance in the caſtle, that while the country enjoyed that great bleſſing, time might ſtand ſtill.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

A Course of Physico-Theological Lectures on the State of the World, from the Creation to the Deluge. By Robert Miln, A. M. 8vo. 6s. *Boards.* Faulder.

"CONvinced that reason and revelation mutually support each other, and that true philosophy is the best defence against scepticism and infidelity, I have ventured," says the writer, "on these principles, to contribute my mite to the support of sacred history." Such is the professed design of this volume; and it must be allowed, that the design is prosecuted in a rational, ingenious, and instructive manner. Whether, or not, the author has thrown any new light on that part of these ancient records which falls under his review, Mr Miln observes, "I flatter myself that I have freed it from some visionary comments, which can neither be reconciled to the rectitude of the Divine Nature, nor to that uniformity of government, which is exercised over the natural and moral world."

It does not consist with the limits of our work to give specimens of our lecturer's reasonings and decisions on the different points, with their various difficulties, which occur in the book of Genesis; nor can we allow ourselves to give a particular account of the manner in which he attempts to solve them. One observation we may however make, *viz.* that these difficulties have sometimes arisen from commentators and expositors, together with the inferences and conclusions which they have thought proper to make, and which having been at length sanctified by antiquity, and *human* authority, have passed for doctrines of religion. This remark we intend as particularly applicable to the nature and state of the first parents of the human race,—their primitive situation, their disobedience, together with the punishment annexed to it, and the consequences resulting from it. This author takes the history in its easy and natural order, without a laborious and metaphysical endeavour to strain from it more than it will properly admit. Accounts of a similar kind with these have been given by others, but they are more detached, or to be found occasionally in different works;—here, the reader has one continued view of the subject, and the history is presented to us in somewhat of a different manner, arising from the author's own observations, intermixed with those of other writers.

It is said, in the Preface, "Some parts of my work will appear new to many of my readers: particularly my theory of the *curse* on the ground, and of the natural means employed by the Creator for the *destruction* of the old world. The first, whether true or false, is my own. The outlines of the second I owe to Mr Whitehurst, but more especially to Mons. de Luc, Reader to our Queen."

As to the *curse* on the ground, Mr Miln supposes that the earth, immediately after the *fall*, underwent a total change, by means of the elementary fire lodged at that time near its centre: he offers his reasons in support of this notion, but we can only just hint at the hypothesis, without pretending to enter into any detail. As to what is said on the other subject, the deluge, he carefully attends to the Mosaic narration, and imagines that subterraneous fires, raising vast quantities of steam and vapours, sustained a principal part also in this awful catastrophe. He takes notice, as other philosophers have done, of that ocular demonstration of this tremendous convulsion which is afforded by an examination of the internal and external state of our globe. Concerning the *universality* of the deluge, he produces impartially the arguments on each side, in the controversies on this subject; and concludes with the following candid remark:

"They who believe the deluge to have been universal, insomuch that all living creatures were destroyed by it, are countenanced by scripture, and the obvious meaning of the historian's words. On the other hand, they who think that it was only partial, though it destroyed the human race, and all other creatures in the countries which they inhabited, raise objections to the above hypothesis, which their opponents can never remove. Yet the last profess their faith in revelation equally with the former; they only differ about the meaning of the language."

To which side of the question Mr Miln himself inclines we do not with certainty discern; but he observes, "That there is nothing, which to a rational believer in revelation, affords a stronger proof of its veracity, than to find every thing which it relates concerning this globe, and the different changes it has undergone,

gone, confirmed by the different phenomena which appear upon it."

We give the following extract from the concluſion of the book, as it relates to a ſubject that of late years has occaſioned perplexity to ſome minds.

"Some learned men," ſays the writer, "undertake to prove, that it (the earth) is many thouſand years older than what ſacred hiſtory makes it. And they reaſon in this manner. In pits, and ſeveral openings of the ground in the neighbourhood of volcanoes, particularly of Mount Etna, beds of lava are found covered over to a certain depth with vegetable ſoil. From different calculations that have been made of the quantity of vegetable ſoil that has been formed on ſome lavas, the dates of whoſe eruptions are recorded in hiſtory, it appears that no leſs time than one thouſand years would be neceſſary to form one of theſe vegetable coverings. Now, as ten or twelve ſtrata of ſuch lava have been found, lying above one another, with ſuch intermediate layers of ſoil betwixt them, it is argued that the world muſt be ten or twelve thouſand years old. But, in anſwer to this, ſome lavas are ſmooth and ſolid, and counteract the firſt principles of vegetation much longer than others, which are of a more friable and porous kind. Beſide, eruptions of volcanoes are often accompanied with vaſt quantities of aſhes and muddy water; as if nature had intended quickly to repair the barrenneſs which it had occaſioned. When theſe laſt effects take place, ſeeds, carried by the wind, eaſily find a nidus or ſhelter on the rough ſurface of ſuch lavas, and ſoon accumulate vegetable ſoil. The town of Herculaneum was deſtroyed by an eruption in the 97th year of the Chriſtian æra. Five times ſince it has been covered with lava, and between each of theſe ſtrata is a bed of vegetable mould. If all theſe events have happened within the ſpace of ſeventeen hundred years, it appears leſs than three hundred years was ſufficient to produce each. The new mountain, which was raiſed by ſubterraneous fire in the year 1538, has its very crater, or mouth, now covered over with ſhrubs. Every earthquake occaſioned by volcanoes is nothing but an effort of burning matter and fiery ſtreams to enlarge the boundaries by which they are confined. If, then, the expanſive force is ſo great, that it cannot be confined within ſubterraneous caverns, an eruption above the ſurface muſt enſue; but when the incumbent preſſure prevents this effect, the lava may run laterally below the ground, and fill up all the cavities and fiſſures which lie in its direction. Therefore it is not improbable, that beds of lava may be found at great depths, though they were never above the ſurface. And it may be added, that earthquakes, which are frequent in the neighbourhood of volcanoes, often ſink large tracts of land to great depths. But the preſent earth bears on its ſurface many evident marks of its being only of a recent formation, when compared with that antiquity which many are apt to aſcribe to it. It is well known, that the ſoil increaſes by decayed vegetables, and by the ſediment depoſited on it, from dews, rains, and ſnow. The thickneſs or thinneſs of the ſoil indicates a greater or leſs time of accumulation. Now it appears, from obſervations which have been made in many parts of the globe, that where the ſurface of the earth is compoſed of the ſame materials, and ſituation and climate agree, the thickneſs of vegetable ſoil is the ſame. But at this day, it has not acquired ſuch a degree of growth, that from any calculations which we can make we ſhould compute its origin farther back than the deluge under Noah, according to the Moſaic account."

This publication is fitted to impart uſeful information to a variety of readers. It has one recommendation of it, that the author has, as he himſelf expreſſes it, endeavoured as much as poſſible to adapt his diſcourſes to common capacities, and therefore has not introduced mathematical demonſtration, nor minute diſcuſſion on philoſophical ſubjects. He intimates, that ſhould it be thought worthy of a ſecond edition, ſome parts of it might be corrected, and others more fully elucidated; and farther, that he has materials for a ſecond volume, extending his obſervations to the eſtabliſhment of the twelve tribes in Canaan. We can only farther remark, that if a handſome ſubſcription is an encouragement to ſuch kind of publications, *this* Mr Miln has obtained; and we truſt the preſent performance is of a kind that will in a good degree anſwer the wiſhes and expectations of thoſe who have been willing to receive it under their protection and countenance. M.

An account of the Effects of Swinging, employed as a Remedy in the Pulmonary Conſumption and Hectic Fever. With an Introductory Letter to Sir Joſeph Banks, Bt, P. R. S. By James Carmichael Smyth, M. D. F. R. S. Phyſician Extraordinary to his Majeſty. 8vo. Johnſon.

IN the pamphlet before us, Dr Symth makes ſeveral conciſe, but appoſite and ſcientific remarks on the different opinions that have prevailed, and that, more or leſs, prevail ſtill, concerning the ſalutary effects of *ſailing*, as a remedy in the pulmonary conſumption and hectic fever, ſo far as that remedy has any affinity with the one he wiſhes to introduce, of *ſwinging* in ſuch caſes, inſtead of *ſailing* *.

Certain it is, indeed, that, ever ſince the days, comparatively recent, of Dr Gilchriſt and Dr Ruſſell †, the conjectures formed with reſpect to the true cauſe of the benefits imputed to ſea voyages have been nearly as contradictory as they have been numerous; ſome authors having aſcribed them to the ſalutary influence of the ſea-air, and that of the *change* of air; while others, not ſatisfied with the arguments adduced to ſupport this hypotheſis, have without ſcruple affirmed them to originate from a certain ſpecific virtue communicated by the tar and roſin of the veſſel. The *peculiarity* of the *exerciſe* has likewiſe had its partizans, as being the cauſe of the ſalutary effects in queſtion; and to theſe, and fundry other opinions that have been ſtarted on the ſubject, may be added the notion, more predominant ſtill, perhaps, than any of them, that the benefits experienced from ſailing ariſe merely from the ſickneſs and vomiting uſually produced by the motion of a ſhip at ſea.

Of theſe different doctrines, the one which our author has combated moſt ſtrenuouſly, and with moſt ſucceſs, is that of the ſalubrity of ſea air, as particularly enforced by Dr Gilchriſt and Dr Ruſſell. To that doctrine he not only oppoſes his own experience, collected during a reſidence of nine ſummers at Margate, where he found the ſea-air conſtantly injurious to hectic and conſumptive patients, and even to perſons who had any tendency to ſuch complaints, but the experience alſo of Dr Knox at Scarborough, and Sir Lucas Pepys at Brighthelmſton, who had both obſerved the ſea-air to produce pernicious effects ſimilar to thoſe he had himſelf remarked.

To theſe authorities Dr Smyth adds the teſtimony of Dr Cicini a phyſician of Milan, from which it appears, that the preſent practice in Italy is to remove conſumptive patients to the interior parts of the country; and from theſe, and other facts adduced, the concluſion our author draws is, that "the opinions both of ancients and moderns on this ſubject, have been rather the offspring of theory or faſhion, than the reſult of any fixed principle, or any accurate proceſs of reaſoning."

The like obſervation might be made of almoſt every other medical notion that has, in its turn, prevailed ſince the days of Hippocrates; and it will give us pleaſure, if Dr Smyth's opinion on the medical benefits to be derived from *ſwinging* (proving an exception to the general remark, and anſwering the various ſalutary intentions in which he recommends it) ſhall be found to ſtand the teſt of time and experience, independently of either *theory* or *faſhion*.

Of

* Of the comparative advantages of ſailing and ſwinging, our author candidly gives the following opinion.—"It is evident, at firſt ſight," ſays he, "that ſailing has the ſuperiority over ſwinging in this particular, that the motion is continued night and day, both when we ſleep and when we wake; and that, beſide this permanency of motion, a change of climate may be obtained; and thus the patient, whilſt he is purſuing one mode of relief, may obtain another, perhaps not leſs neceſſary to him. On the other hand, it muſt be acknowledged that ſwinging has ſome advantages over ſailing. It is a remedy within the reach of every one, rich or poor. The man who, like the oak, is tied down to the ſoil which gave him birth, may as eaſily obtain it as he who can change his ſituation at pleaſure, and become a citizen of any country. Neither is ſwinging attended with the riſk or inconvenience of ſea-voyages; no difficulty in procuring proper nouriſhment for the ſick, no violent vomiting to combat; nor is the patient expoſed to the noxious effects of ſea-air, nor to the winter's cold; he can ſwing in his bed-chamber, if neceſſary, although the open air is, on many accounts, to be preferred. This mode of relief alſo may be employed at any period of the diſeaſe, or in any degree of weakneſs."

† The two moſt diſtinguiſhed advocates, in modern times, for the ſalutary effects of ſea-air. The laſt-mentioned gentleman was alſo not leſs zealous in maintaining the ſalubrity of ſea-water.

Of thoſe benefits our author gives us no contemptible idea in the caſes of fourteen hectic or conſumptive patients, in the Middleſex Hoſpital, during the ſummer of the year 1785; each tending to prove, that, by the motion of ſwinging, the frequency of the pulſe is reduced, the febrile heat diminiſhed, the expectoration promoted, and the coughing ſuſpended or prevented. *Europ. Mag.*

Correſpondence familiere et amicale de Frederic II. Roi de Pruſſe, avec U. F. De Suhm, &c. i. e. *Familiar and friendly Correſpondence between Frederic II. King of Pruſſia, and U. F. De Suhm, privy counſellor to the Elector of Saxony, and envoy extraordinary to the Courts of Berlin and Petersburg.* 12mo. 2 vols. *Amſterdam.*

THere is no circumſtance in which the partiality of friendſhip is more apt to be indiſcreet than in the publication of poſthumous letters. On the deceaſe of a perſon who has acted a diſtinguiſhed part in the drama of life, every one who has been honoured even with a note in his hand writing, is eager to communicate it to the preſs. The leaſt inconvenience that attends this imprudence is, that expectation is raiſed only to be diſappointed, and a number of trifles are expoſed to public view, which were intended only for the eye of a particular friend, and which, however important to the perſons to whom they were addreſſed, are not very intereſting to a reader who is not thus immediately concerned.—— Theſe reflections are, in ſome degree, applicable to the letters before us, which were the effuſions of private friendſhip, and certainly never deſigned for the public inſpection.

This correſpondence commenced in March 1736, and continued till the death of M. Suhm, in 1740, juſt after the King's acceſſion to the throne. Their friendſhip was formed during M. Suhm's reſidence at Berlin, from the year 1720 to 1730, as envoy from the court of Dreſden.

It is well known, that the late King's father, Frederic William I. was an enemy to ſcience, and particularly to philoſophy; he could not therefore but be diſpleaſed to ſee the Prince Royal cultivate an intimacy with perſons eminent for their wit, learning, and extenſive knowledge. Among theſe was M Suhm, who, it is probable, was the more eaſily rendered odious to the King, as he was a zealous partizan of Wolf, to whom the monarch had conceived a violent averſion. It is certain that the King took offence at the friendſhip between the Prince and M. Suhm;—a circumſtance which occaſioned their ſeparation, and gave riſe to the correſpondence here publiſhed.

The Prince's letters are written with eaſe and elegance; they breathe a manly and affectionate friendſhip for his correſpondent, and contain ſentiments which do honour to his heart as well as to his underſtanding. We were particularly pleaſed with the following remark on a dedication to him of a French tranſlation of Wolf's Logic, by M. Deſchamps, with which M. Suhm, whom he ſtyles *Diaphanes*, had been quite in raptures.

"I own to you, my dear Diaphanes, that I think M. Deſchamps' dedication exceedingly inſipid; it is not ſo much offering incenſe, as flinging the cenſer at one's head. Thus to praiſe a perſon, with whom he acknowledges he is not acquainted, is to write a panegyric on a hero of romance; on an imaginary being, that exiſts no where but in the writer's brain. Had this epiſtle been prefixed to a tragedy or an epic poem, an apology might have been made for the author, by alledging, that, inflamed with the ardours of poetry, he had been hurried away by a heated imagination, without having time to liſten to reaſon; but by prefixing ſuch a dedication to a treatiſe on logic, the poor tranſlator has fallen into an eſſential error, and ſhewn that he does not underſtand the art of reaſoning. When the tranſlator ſent it to me, I deſired my thanks might be returned for the excellent work he had dedicated to me; but at the ſame time, I informed him, that, ſenſible to the good wiſhes expreſſed in his dedication, I ſhould be ungrateful if I did not, for his own ſake, wiſh that he had entirely altered the ſtyle of it."

M. Suhm's letters are much inferior to thoſe of the Prince, and are ſo full of adulation, we had almoſt ſaid adoration, that we wonder they did not draw a ſerious reprimand from his Highneſs, who indeed checks him frequently on this account. His affection was no doubt ſincere and praiſe-worthy, but his expreſſion of it is as ridiculous as the love-ditty of a whining knight in romance, and is void of that ſober dignity

which

which ſhould characteriſe the friendſhip of a man of ſenſe.

The ſubjects to which theſe letters are confined are not the moſt intereſting and entertaining. They contain no political or hiſtorical anecdotes, and are remarkably ſilent concerning the court of Berlin. Part of the correſpondence relates to certain ſums of money which the Prince ſecretly borrowed, from the Empreſs Anne Iwanowna of Ruſſia, and from the Duke of Courland, formerly Count Biron, her favourite. Among theſe letters, there is one in which his Highneſs mentions his having been accuſed, to the King, of irreligion; and adds, "You know that an accuſation of this kind is the laſt refuge of calumny; after this nothing further can be ſaid. The King took fire; I kept myſelf cloſe; my regiment did wonders; and their dexterity in handling their arms, a little flour ſcattered on the ſoldiers heads, men above ſix feet high, together with a great many recruits, were arguments more powerful than thoſe of my accuſers. Every thing is now quiet, and I hear nothing more about religion, my perſecutors, or my regiment."

On the Prince's acceſſion to the throne, one of his firſt cares was to perſuade M. Suhm to reſign his connections with the court of Dreſden, and to fix at Berlin. The latter complied with this cordial invitation, but, on his journey, died at Warſaw; and his laſt letter, dated from this city, is the dying man's pathetic recommendation of his ſiſter and his children to his royal friend. This letter is admirably written: it flows immediately from the heart; and it gives us an affecting view of the ſentiments of the Chriſtian, the philoſopher, the father, and the friend, in theſe awful circumſtances; and affords a ſtriking inſtance of the vanity of our moſt probable ſchemes of worldly happineſs.

This correſpondence is followed by a few ſhort letters from the King to the Counteſs de Samas, who was at the head of the Queen's houſehold, written between the years 1760 and 1763. They are pleaſant trifles. We have attempted to tranſlate one of them, which ſhews the King's mind to have been perfectly at eaſe amid the horrors of war, and ſuperior to the influence of external circumſtances.

"*Newſtadt, Nov.* 11. 1760.

"I am punctual in anſwering, and eager to oblige you. Perſons of the ſame age agree wonderfully. I have given up ſuppers theſe four years, as incompatible with the buſineſs I am forced to carry on; and, on marching days, my dinner is only a diſh of chocolate. We have been running like madmen, quite elated with victory, to ſee whether we could drive the Auſtrians from Dreſden; but they laughed at us from the tops of their mountains. I returned like a diſappointed child, to hide my vexation in one of the moſt curſed villages of Saxony. We muſt now drive Meſſieurs *Les Cercles* out of Freyberg and Chemnitz, in order to get ſomething to eat, and a place to ſleep in.

This is, I ſwear, ſuch a dog's life, as no one except Don Quixotte ever led but myſelf. All this buſtle, all this confuſion, which ſeems to be without end, has made me ſuch an old fellow, that you will hardly know me again. The hair on the right ſide of my head is grown quite grey; my teeth break, and fall out; my face is as full of wrinkles as the furbelow of a petticoat, and my back arched like a monk's of *La Trappe*. I give you notice of all this, that, if we ſhould meet again in ſkin and bone, you may not be ſhocked at my figure. Nothing belonging to me remains unaltered, except my heart, which, as long as I breathe, will retain its ſentiments of affection and tender friendſhip for my good Mamma. Adieu." M.

Letters on Egypt; containing a Parallel between its ancient and modern Inhabitants, its Commerce, Agriculture, Government, and Religion: with the Deſcent of Louis IX. at Damietta. Extracted from Joinville, and Arabian Authors. Tranſlated from the French of M. Savary. The ſecond Edition. 8vo. 2 *vols.* 14 *s. Boards.* Robinſons.

THE tranſlator, who conceals his name, has done ample juſtice to the erudition and capacity of M. Savary, and has ſhewn himſelf well verſed in ancient and modern writings concerning Egypt and its antiquities. He has, in the notes, and quotations from Latin, Greek, and Arabian authors, rectified many errors that had crept into the French of M. Savary. The comparing theſe quoted paſſages with the originals, and rectifying the miſtakes that had been committed, though not immediately the tranſlator's province, is a great recommendation of the

work, and muſt have coſt much labour and time.

Some of the accounts which M. Savary has given of the ſtupendous works of art almoſt ſurpaſs credibility. The ſanctuary of Butis may ſerve as an inſtance. M. Savary ſays (in p. 292. vol. i.) "A rock of granite, in its outward ſurface 60 feet ſquare, formed this ſanctuary." In p. 76. vol. ii. deſcribing the iſlands that ſurround Elephantina, he ſays, "From one of theſe was taken that vaſt cube, each ſide meaſuring 60 feet, in which the ſanctuary at Butis was cut." Again, p. 375. vol. ii. "The ſanctuary was a ſingle block of granite, a cube, each ſide of which was 60 feet; the largeſt and heavieſt ſtone in hiſtory." Allowing that the cube was hollowed by chiſſels, as M. Savary ſays, leaving the ſides 6 feet thick; the internal dimenſions would be 48 feet every way, and the weight of the ſhell, ſuppoſing one ſide open, would be upwards of 8000 tons! an enormous weight! and it was tranſported "from the quarry, 200 leagues to its deſtined place;" ſee note at p. 292. vol. i. The dimenſions of this room, as deſcribed by the compilers of the *Univerſal Hiſtory*, are, "on the outſide, 21 cubits long, 14 broad, 8 high; within, 18 long, 12 broad, and 5 high," (ſee the firſt octavo edition, vol. i. p. 408), which ſeems much more probable; yet even this would be a very heavy load, *viz.* 400 tons, though only the twentieth part of the former *.

The obeliſks which fronted the temple at Luxor are alſo aſtoniſhing. They are ſaid to have been 72 feet high, and 30 in circumference, and formed from a ſingle block of granite. The weight of each of theſe would be 500 tons, nearly. — It is extremely difficult to imagine the practicability of moving theſe great blocks.

Leaving ſcientific ſubjects, we ſhall preſent our readers with the following extract concerning the manners of the modern Egyptians, as a ſpecimen of M. Savary's work, and of the tranſlator's ſtyle.

"I have given you ſome account of the manner of living of the male inhabitants of this country [vol. 48. p. 573.], but I have ſpoken very little of the women. This oriental reſerve cannot be agreeable to an European. I am now going to give you, therefore, a general idea of the manners of the Egyptian women.

The women act a brilliant part in Europe. They appear as ſovereigns on the theatre of the world. They preſide over manners, and decide on the moſt important events. The fate of nations is often in their hands. In Egypt, what difference! They are there only to be ſeen loaded with the chains of ſlavery. Condemned to ſervitude, they have not the ſmalleſt influence on public affairs. Their empire is limited to the walls of the Haram; for there are buried all their graces and their charms. Confined within the boſom of their family, the circle of their life does not extend beyond domeſtic employments †.

Their firſt duty is the education of their children. Their moſt ardent wiſh is to have a great number of them, ſince the public eſteem as well as the tenderneſs of their huſbands, are meaſured by their fecundity. Even the poor man who earns his bread with the ſweat of his brow, prays to Heaven for a numerous progeny; and the barren woman would be inconſolable, did not adoption indemnify her in ſome degree for the injury of nature. Every mother ſuckles the child ſhe has brought into the world. The firſt ſmile of that tender creature, and an eaſy childbed, repay her for the pains and cares impoſed upon her by this duty.

The overflowings of the milk therefore, and other diſorders, which drain the ſources of life of the young ſpouſe unobſervant of this law, are not known in

* The compilers of the Univerſal Hiſtory are ſurely wrong in this place. Herodotus deſcribes this room to be of the dimenſions which M. Savary makes it. See his Euterpe, where he ſays it is 40 cubits every way; that is, 60 feet, allowing 1½ foot for the cubit.

* The Egyptians never mention their wives in converſation. When they are obliged to ſpeak of them, they ſay the mother of ſuch a one, or the miſtreſs of the houſe, &c. Politeneſs prevents one from ſaying, how is madam your wife? It is neceſſary to imitate their reſerve, and ſay, How is the mother of ſuch a one? Even this they would look upon as an affront, were it not the ſalutation of an intimate friend or relation. I relate theſe traits, as perfectly characteriſtic of Oriental jealouſy.

† The compiler, Pomponius Mela, pretends that the women do all the out of door labour in Egypt, and the men take charge of the houſe, p. 59. This aſſertion is contradicted by every writer who has travelled in that country.

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this country. Mahomet has converted this cuſtom, which is coeval with the world, into a precept. "Mothers ſhall ſuckle their children two whole years, provided they are diſpoſed to take the breaſt ſo long. The mother ſhall be permitted to wean her nurſe-child with the conſent of the huſband." Ulyſſes deſcending into the gloomy kingdom of Pluto, ſaw there his mother, who had nouriſhed him with her milk, who had reared up his infancy.

When circumſtances compel them to have recourſe to a nurſe, ſhe is not looked upon as a ſtranger. She becomes part of the family, and paſſes the reſt of her life in the midſt of the children ſhe has ſuckled. She is honoured and cheriſhed like a ſecond mother.

The Haram is the cradle and the ſchool of infancy. The helpleſs being juſt brought into the world, is not infolded in wretched ſwaddling-clothes, the ſource of a thouſand diſorders. Stretched out naked on a mat, expoſed to the air in a ſpacious apartment, he breathes without reſtraint, and moves his delicate limbs at pleaſure. His entrance into the new element wherein he muſt paſs his life, is not remarked either by grief or tears. Bathed in water every day, reared up under his mother's eye, he grows rapidly. Free in all his movements, he tries his growing ſtrength; he is in conſtant action, he rolls about, he gets up, and if he happens to tumble, his falls cannot be dangerous on the carpet or mat * which covers the floor. He is not baniſhed his father's houſe at ſeven or eight years old, to ſend him to college, where he loſes his health and his innocence. It is true that he acquires little knowledge. His education is often limited to the art of reading and writing. But he enjoys a robuſt ſtate of health; whilſt the fear of the Divinity, reſpect for old age, filial piety, the love of hoſpitality, virtues which every object preſents to him in the boſom of his own family, remain deeply graven on his heart.

The girls are brought up in the ſame manner. The whalebone, and the buſks to which the European women fall martyrs, are unknown to them. They are left naked, or only covered with a ſhift, until they are ſix years old. The habit they wear the remainder of their lives does not fetter any of their limbs, and allows the whole body to aſſume its natural ſtructure. Nothing is ſo uncommon therefore, as to ſee children full of humours, or crooked perſons. It is in theſe eaſtern parts of the world that man riſes in all his native majeſty, and that woman diſplays all the charms of her ſex. It is in Georgia and in Greece that thoſe well-defined features, thoſe admirable forms, impreſſed by Nature on the *chef d'œuvre* of her works, are in the higheſt preſervation. It is there that Apelles would ſtill find models worthy of his pencil.

The women do not ſolely confine themſelves to the education of their children. All the domeſtic affairs are in their department. They are the houſekeepers, and do not think it any diſparagement to prepare the victuals for themſelves and for their huſbands with their own hands. The ancient cuſtom, which ſtill ſubſiſts, makes it their duty. Thus we ſee Sarah, haſtening to bake the cakes on the aſhes, when the angels viſited Abraham, who offered them the uſual repaſt of hoſpitality. Before the departure of Telemachus, Menelaus ſays to him, "I go to command the queen and her attendants to prepare a ſplendid repaſt with the proviſions that are contained in this palace."

Subject to cuſtom, whoſe unalterable laws govern the countries of the Eaſt, the women are not admitted into the ſociety of the men, not even at table †, where the aſſemblage of the two ſexes produces gaiety and *bon mots*, and gives a zeſt to the entertainment. When the rich are deſirous of dining with one of their wives, they give her previous notice. She diſpoſes the apartment, prepares the moſt delicate diſhes, and receives her lord with reſpect, and with the moſt refined attention. The women of the lower claſs uſually remain ſtanding, or ſeated in a corner of the room, whilſt their huſband is at dinner. They frequently preſent him water to waſh himſelf, and help him at table ‡. Theſe cuſtoms,

* In Egypt the rooms are paved with large flag ſtones, which are waſhed, at leaſt, once a-week. In ſummer they are covered with a cane mat, neatly worked, and in the winter with a carpet.

† Sarah, who prepared dinner for Abraham and his gueſts, did not ſeat herſelf at table; ſhe remained ſhut up in her tent.

‡ I dined lately with an Italian who was married to an Egyptian woman. He has adopted the manners of the country he has lived

ſtoms, which the Europeans might juſtly ſtyle barbarous, and againſt which they might exclaim with reaſon, appear ſo natural in this country, that they have no idea of their being different in other climates. Such is the force of habit over the human mind. A cuſtom eſtabliſhed for ages ſeems to be the law of nature.

Domeſtic cares leave the Egyptian women a great many leiſure moments, which they employ amongſt their ſlaves in embroidering a ſaſh, in making a veil, in drawing deſigns on ſtuff to cover a ſofa, and in ſpinning with the diſtaff.

Labour, however, has its interludes. Joy is not baniſhed the interior of the Haram. The nurſe intereſts you in the hiſtory of paſt times, by the manner in which ſhe relates the tale. Gay or tender airs are ſung; ſlaves accompany the voice with the tambour de baſque and caſtanets. The *Almé* [vol. 48. p. 575.] ſometimes come to enliven the ſcenes of their dances, and the touching melody of their voices. They gracefully repeat paſſionate romances. A collation, where perfumes and exquiſite fruits are in abundance, terminates the gay ſcene. Thus do the Egyptian women ſtrive to charm the liſtleſſneſs of their captivity.

Yet they are not wholly priſoners. They have permiſſion once or twice a-week to go to the bath, and to viſit their relations and their friends. Another duty they are permitted to perform, is, to weep over the dead. I have often ſeen, in the environs of Cairo, diſconſolate mothers repeating funeral hymns around the tombs, which they had covered with odoriferous plants.

The Egyptian women treat one another in the moſt affectionate manner on their viſits. When a woman enters a Haram, the miſtreſs of the houſe riſes, makes offer of her hand, puts it on her heart, embraces her, and ſeats her by her ſide. A female ſlave haſtens to take off her black cloak, and ſhe is deſired to put herſelf at her eaſe. She lays aſide her veil, and her ſhift *, and retains only a flowing robe, which is perfectly adapted to her ſhape, and is faſtened round the middle by a ſaſh. Compliments are then paid her in the oriental ſtyle †. "My mother or my ſiſter, why have you ſo long neglected us? We were ſighing after your company. It embelliſhes our houſe, it conſtitutes the happineſs of our lives," &c.

Slaves then preſent her with coffee, ſherbet, and ſweatmeats. They chat, they laugh, and toy together. A large diſh is placed on the ſopha, which is covered with pomegranates, bananas, and excellent melons. The daughter of the houſe, holding a ewer full of water mixed with roſe water, preſents it to waſh with, in a ſilver plate. During the time they eat, noiſy mirth and joyous converſation ſeaſon the repaſt. The wood of aloes is kept burning in the caſſolet, and perfumes the apartment. After the collation ſlaves dance to the noiſe of cymbals, and the ladies often take a ſhare in their amuſements. Before they part, they often repeat, "God preſerve your health! Heaven grant you a numerous progeny! God preſerve your children, the joy and glory of your family ‡."

During the whole time a ſtranger is in the Haram, the huſband is not allowed to approach it. It is the aſylum of hoſpitality, and cannot be violated without dangerous conſequences. This is a privilege the Egyptian women carefully maintain, and it is rendered dear to them by a very powerful motive. A lover in diſguiſe may be thus introduced into the forbidden place ‖, and it is of the laſt importance not to be diſcovered. Death would pay the forfeit of the attempt. Love in this country, where the paſſions are impetuous, both from the nature of the climate and the obſtacles it meets with, is often followed by tragic ſcenes.

The Turkiſh women go always under the guard of eunuchs, to take the air on the Nile, and enjoy the proſpect of its charming banks. There are handſome apartments in their boats, richly decorated. They are adorned with ſculp-

in ſo long. His wife and ſiſter-in-law ſtood up before me. With difficulty I prevailed on them to be ſeated, and place themſelves at table with us. Their timidity and embarraſſment were very great.

* A habit of ceremony, which goes over the other clothes, except the collar: it is like the Chemiſe adopted by the French women. It is taken off, as ſoon as they are ſeated, to be freer and lighter clad. In Arabic they call it Camis.

† The titles of Mrs, Miſs, &c. are unknown in Egypt. An elderly woman is called Mother, a younger woman, Siſter, a younger girl, Daughter of the Houſe.

‡ I mention theſe wiſhes, which are very ancient in the Eaſt, ſince they are often to be met with in the holy ſcriptures.

‖ I have already ſaid, that Haram ſignifies prohibited place.

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ture, and are agreeably painted. They are diſtinguiſhable, from the blinds let down over the windows, and the muſic that accompanies them.

When they cannot go abroad, they endeavour to enliven their priſons. Towards the ſetting ſun they mount upon the terrace, and enjoy the cool of the evening amidſt the flowers which are carefully preſerved there. They often bathe themſelves, and enjoy, at once, the coolneſs of the water, the perfume of odoriferous plants, the freſh air, and the ſight of a million ſtars ſhining in the firmament.

So was Bathſheba bathing herſelf, when David * ſaw her from the top of his palace.

The Turks, to prevent the women from being ſeen from the tops of the minarets, oblige the public criers to ſwear that they will ſhut their eyes at the hours when they mount up them to announce the prayers: but a more effectual precaution they take is, to chuſe blind men for theſe pious functions.

Such is the ordinary life of the Egyptian women. To bring up their children, to employ themſelves ſolely in the affairs of houſe-keeping, to live retired in the interior of their family, conſtitute their duties. To viſit and give entertainments to each other, where they often reſign themſelves to wanton mirth, and to the greateſt freedoms, to go on the water, or walk under the ſhade of orange trees, and to hear the *Almé*, theſe are their amuſements. They deck themſelves out with as much art to receive their acquaintance, as the French women do to diſtinguiſh themſelves in the eyes of the men. Naturally timid and gentle, they become forward, and are hurried away by paſſion, when once a violent appetite gets poſſeſſion of their ſouls. Then neither bolts nor bars, nor the Cerberuſſes who ſurround them, are any obſtacles to their deſires. Death itſelf, ſuſpended over their heads, does not hinder them from contriving means to ſatisfy their paſſions, and they are ſeldom ineffectual."

The language of the tranſlator is in general good: ſome few paſſages occur which might have been better expreſſed; we ſhall point out the only obſcure one that we have obſerved, in order that it may be corrected in a future edition of this inſtructive and entertaining work; it is in vol. i. p. 457.

" Theſe, Sir, are the monuments beſt preſerved among the ruins of Antinoe, the founder of which did not inſcriptions and hiſtorians declare, the arches of the gates, capitals of the columns, and want of hieroglyphics, would ſhew they were not Egyptian works."

" Multitudinous boats," p. 459, occurs for *numerous boats*; we do not recollect to have met with *multitudinous* more than twice; it is an obſolete word; and the two paſſages of Shakeſpeare in which it occurs, do not in our opinion authoriſe its uſe in the modern epiſtolary ſtyle.

Theſe, however, are but ſlight blemiſhes, in a work which abounds with a great variety of real information for the learned and the curious, and with matter of entertainment for readers of every deſcription. M.

Travels through Germany, in a Series of Letters; written in German by the Baron Riesbeck, and translated by the late Rev. Mr Maty. 3 *vols.* 15 *s. Boards.* Cadell.

VERY few *travels* have equal merit with the performance before us. The writer ſeems to be a man of much obſervation, and to have acquired a conſiderable knowledge of the hiſtory of Europe. His judicious remarks on the ancient and modern political hiſtory of the kingdoms and ſtates through which he paſſed, is a full proof of his great application to, and the proficiency he has made, in hiſtorical purſuits. The letters, nevertheleſs, are not wholly confined to theſe abſtruſe diſquiſitions; they are interſperſed with accurate deſcriptions of the principal cities, and the country, which the author had viſited; the manners of the people, the ſtate of learning —of arts and ſciences—of agriculture and commerce,—are frequently introduced, and largely treated; nor have the amuſements of the country, ſuch as theatrical repreſentations and private recreations, been leſs attended to; in ſhort, every circumſtance which an intelligent reader would wiſh to know, or of which the information can be either uſeful or entertaining, may be here found.

In ſupport of the encomium which we have juſtly beſtowed on this work, we ſhall preſent our readers with the following concluſion of a letter, dated from Vienna; in which the author deſcribes the cauſes of the univerſal weakneſs of the moral feelings obſervable in the inhabitants of that city:

" The

* 2 Samuel, chap. 11.

"The consequence of this people's want of spirit is, that their vices are as few and as weak as their virtues. Nothing is heard here of the tragedies which are so frequent at London, Rome, and Naples. Pickpockets, cheats, bankrupts, thieves, spendthrifts, pimps, and bawds, are the only criminals known at Vienna. The Austrian has not strength of character enough to be a highwayman; and a Saxon gentleman, who has been settled here some years, and has travelled over the whole country, assures me, that he does not remember to have heard of such a thing as a duel. I was witness to a scene yesterday, which strongly marks the character both of the people and the police of this place. A well-dressed man had a quarrel with a hackney-coachman about his fare. They soon came to high words. One of the 600 spies, who are divided about the different parts of the city, came up. The gentleman grew warm and gave bad words, which the other returned with interest. At length they shook their fists at each other, but neither ventured to strike; for it seems there is a law, by which, whoever strikes first is punished, let the previous provocation have been what it will. Had either but touched the hat of the other, it would have been reckoned a blow, and he would have been immediately taken up by the watch. As it was, they parted, after affording a quarter of an hour's laugh to the populace. The duration of these frays may be longer or shorter *ad libitum*; but there are few examples of their ever being carried farther than words.

The court has nothing to fear from a revolt. In the beginning of the last century, indeed, the Protestants made a little stir; but all was soon quiet again. Indeed, the Viennois is too enervate for an insurrection.—

Subordination is the only characteristic feature of this people; nor have I ever seen a spark here either of the Englishman's love of liberty, or the Frenchman's feeling for the honour of the grand monarch. The pride even of the army is too personal, ever to admit of any sensibility for the honour of the state.

The individuals of a country which exists only by subordination, will of course be weak and feeble characters. It is true that the most illimited obedience did part the harm; but the reason was, because it was not the reigning feature of the people, but only a means of securing the freedom after which the nation thirsted. The British laws are some of them very severe, and the discipline of their navy as strict as that of the Prussian army; but as these severities do not run through the whole of their government, they do not destroy the feelings of the people. Though no nation has so much checked the power of their kings at different periods as the British has done, yet the history of no nation affords more instances of the devotion of individuals to the sovereign. The same love which the English man has for liberty extends to the person of the prince, whenever the prince leaves the constitution unimpaired, and manifests a love for it. The upshot is, that the Briton will preserve strength of character as long as the constitution of his country lasts; whereas the subjects of despotic princes will be weak and grovelling in spirit.——

The government of this place endeavours to make some amends for the universal subjection under which the people are held, by a most exact administration of justice, by taking measures for universal security, and by the free admission and encouragement of every pleasure (the single one of lawless love alone excepted) that can delight the human mind. Whilst in France a country-gentleman may be thrown in prison by a governor of a province, and continue there all his life, the lowest footman here is assured of having the strictest justice done him, if he has occasion to complain of his lord, even though he were the Lord High Chamberlain. The police is so vigilant and acute, that the most subtle thefts are commonly discovered, and the owner gets his goods again. Almost all the imperial houses and gardens are almost constantly open to the public. The players are under the peculiar protection of the court, who shews, in every thing, that the restraint it lays the people under arises more from principle than the desire of tyrannizing over them. And yet, notwithstanding all this pleasure, and all this security, I had rather be exposed to a London footpad, or have the bottles and glasses whistle round my head on the last night of Vauxhall, than enjoy all the placid tranquillity of this place. These last are disorders, indeed, but they are disorders which are inseparable from a strong national character, such as is that of the people by whom they are committed."

By

By the above extract, our readers will eaſily perceive the author's judgement in forming, from external appearances, a true idea and juſt eſtimate of the manners of a nation. We could have wiſhed, however, to have ſeen his remarks clothed in a more elegant Engliſh dreſs. The ſtyle is indeed free from grammatical errors; but it wants that poliſh, and felicity of expreſſion, which is pleaſing to every judge of good language.

The author, who is a German, a native of Wirtenberg, aſſumes the character of a Frenchman, and addreſſes his letters to a ſuppoſed brother at Paris. Indeed the many ſevere ſtrictures on German manners, which are to be found in various parts of the work, were perhaps thought more becoming a foreigner than a native: and, probably, on that account, the Author aſſumed the character of a Frenchman; although the freedom and ſeverity with which he frequently treats France and its inhabitants, ſometimes equals that which he has beſtowed on the Germans.

Baron Reiſbeck commences his travels at Straſburg; and proceeding through Swabia and Bavaria, he deſcribes whatever is worthy of notice in the ſouthern part of Germany. After remaining ſome time at Vienna, whence he dates many of his letters, containing ample accounts of Auſtria, Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, and Poland, he proceeded to Prague; and thence, by the way of Dreſden and Leipſic, to Berlin. The letters dated from this laſt-mentioned place are, in our opinion, the moſt intereſting part of the work. The Pruſſian King and government are ſet forth in a true light; and here many curious and uſeful political obſervations will entertain and inſtruct the inquiſitive reader. From Berlin, our author went to Hamburg, Denmark, Hanover, Caſſel, Wurtzburg, Francfort, Mentz, Cologne, Amſterdam; and his laſt letter is dated from Oſtend.

It was with pleaſure that we followed Baron Reiſbeck through this long journey: and we doubt not that the entertaining variety, and the uſeful inſtruction, which the journey affords, will alſo pleaſe our intelligent readers. We recommend it rather for the matter it contains, than for the ſtyle in which it is written: ſeveral faulty expreſſions occur in the original: and the painful and tedious illneſs under which the worthy tranſlator laboured, and which ended only with his life, will ſerve, with the candid reader, as an apology for many inaccuracies; and with all its imperfections, we heſitate not to pronounce this work much ſuperior (in our judgement, at leaſt) to moſt of the voyages and travels which have lately employed our attention. M.

Account of the late THUNDER STORMS.

Effects of Lightning abroad.

IN France, ſtorms of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, with hurricanes, and tempeſts of wind, have been frequent and fatal throughout the whole kingdom.

At Caen and Mayenne the hail and winds have been ſo violent, that not only the fields have been deſolated, but houſes have been thrown down, and the inhabitants reduced to miſery.

At Grenoble, the tower of St Mary's church was ſtruck down early in the morning of June 26. and the lightning perforated the walls in ſuch a manner as to make its way to the pavement, tore that up, and laid the vaults beneath open.

In Vercovia, the lightning fell upon the church at Vendemir, and killed the Counteſs de Poſſiel and ten other perſons, who were at their devotions, on June 20.

July 13. the lightning pierced the houſe of Mr Lambart at Clichy, near Paris. It went through the roof into the dining-room, where it broke all the glaſſes. In a hovel, near the village, it killed a cow, and two or three horſes, that had taken ſhelter in it. A man was ſtruck blind in the Fauxburg St Dennis, at Paris. This ſtorm burſt on a ſudden on ſeveral pariſhes in the county of Chartrain, and in leſs than a quarter of an hour all the lands in four pariſhes were covered with hail; the glazing of the houſes broken, their roofs ſtripped of their tiling; men and cattle grievouſly wounded; birds of all kinds killed; and the corn, which the moment before promiſed an abundant harveſt, cut off, and much of it carried away by the torrents that ſucceeded. The hail-ſtones were of an irregular form; many of them as large as an egg, and ſome equal in ſize to a man's fiſt. By this calamity many families from opulence are reduced to extreme poverty.

By accounts from Calais, it appears that the ſtorm of Aug. 9. had reached that town and neighbourhood, where the windows of many of the houſes were ſhattered

ſhattered, the vines much hurt, and ſome perſons ſtruck dead in the roads, and ſheep in the fields. The hail-ſtones were the largeſt ever remembered.

In Germany. In the neighbourhood of Hamburg the ſtorms have been frightful. About the middle of June the lightning fell on a mill near Altona, by which it was ſet on fire, and burnt to the ground. The hail and rain cauſed great devaſtation about Moheburg and Sproez.

In Lower Syria and Croatia, the rain that poured from the mountains had cauſed ſuch inundations in the low and cultivated grounds, that all hope of a harveſt was thought to be cut off; but advice has lately been received, that, contrary to all expectations, the crops are abundant.

At Prague, the church of St Gregorias was ſet on fire by lightning, and deſtroyed.

In Norway, the weather has been ſo unfavourable that every thing in the earth is ſaid to have periſhed; ſo that in June, when the laſt advices were received, they had no hopes either of having graſs for their cattle, or corn for themſelves; on which account many of the inhabitants were preparing to leave that inhoſpitable country.

Portugal. On June 22. by a ſtorm of hail at Vargos, in the neighbourhood of the city of Torres Novas, in Eſtramadura, all the olives, vines, corn, gardens, and every ſort of fruit, were deſtroyed. The hail-ſtones were larger than olives, and broke the glaſs of the windows in the houſes on which they fell.

Italy. The continual rains which in May and June fell at Naples and its neighbourhood, by piercing the crevices of the mountain through which the aqueduct of Caſerta paſſes, have occaſioned ſuch excavations and falls of the earth by which that noble work was ſupported, that for near half a league it has given way, and muſt be rebuilt at an immenſe expence. They are endeavouring to reeſtabliſh the courſe of the water by a temporary conduit of timber; but the mills, in the mean time, are wholly ſtopped.

At Leghorn and its neighbourhood, a dreadful ſtorm of wind, hail, rain, thunder, and lightning, has done incredible damage to that fine country.

Effects of Lightning in Ireland.

June 25. A man, a boy, and two horſes, belonging to Mr Aſheton of Maghera, near Caſtlewellan, being at plough, were driven by a thunder-ſtorm to take ſhelter under the arch of a lime-kiln, where they had not continued long, before a thunder-cloud burſt over their heads, by which the boy, horſes, and a dog, were killed on the ſpot. The man alſo was much hurt.

On July 19. a ball of fire, to appearance as large as a hogſhead, roſe either from Dyſart iſland in Belvedere lake, or from the water cloſe by it, and took its direction eaſterly, till it was out of ſight, in a line not above 40 or 50 feet from the ground. In about 17 minutes it returned, and fell into the lakes, where it is ſuppoſed to have burſt, as the agitation of the waters, for about ten minutes after, was aſtoniſhing: fiſh were caſt aſhore to the diſtance of 30 feet; and a boat was heaved from a deep dock ſome yards on dry land—This phænomenon comes well authenticated.

On July 18. the city of Dublin and its environs experienced the moſt tremendous thunder and lightning known ſince Oct. 28. 1754, the anniverſary of the birth-day of his late Majeſty George II. The peals were almoſt without intermiſſion, and the lightning truly terrific. The rain which accompanied it was the heavieſt remembered, cauſing ſuch floods at the weſt end of the city, that the paſſing carriages were up to the naves of the wheels in water. During the ſtorm, a large body of fire, about the ſize of an hogſhead, was ſeen in the air, which deſcended in an oblique direction a little to the ſouth-weſt, and, when near the earth, exploded with a greater noiſe than the diſcharge of ſeveral pieces of cannon: This was ſucceeded by another ſmall ball of fire, which aſcended with the velocity of a rocket, and burſt in the air. The only damage was, the killing of a cow, the blinding of a ſhoemaker, and the rending of ſome trees in Grange German Lane.

About Londonderry, the lightning and hail have not only deſtroyed their fruits, ſhattered their windows, ſhivered their trees, and laid flat their corn, but have done a great deal of damage at ſea; three veſſels belonging to that port were forced from their moorings, and periſhed with their whole crews.

At Glenarm, the ſeat of the Earl of Antrim, ſeveral deer were killed in the park, and one cow is ſaid to have had half her ſkull blaſted, without affecting the other, by the lightning.

The

The thunder and and lightning has done much miſchief at Carrickfergus, and many other parts of Ireland.

Effects of Lightning in Great Britain.

June 27. In the neighbourhood of York, the mill at Aſcham was ſtruck with the lightning, the miller beat down but recovered; and a fine galloway, the property of the Rev. Mr Dealtry, ſtruck dead.

On July 10. there was a moſt dreadful ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and hail, in the eaſtern parts of Berwickſhire. In the neighbourhood of Allanbank, ſome of the hail-ſtones meaſured about three inches round, and lay on the ground till next day. The peaſe and potatoes ſuffered prodigiouſly, and in ſome places were entirely deſtroyed. Many windows were broken, the gardens made a mere wreck, the corn diſmally laid, and the hot houſe at Allanbank demoliſhed. During the ſtorm, one of the windows at Stepney oil mill near Newcaſtle, being open, a cat was killed by a flaſh of lightning; providentially the miller had left the window the very inſtant before; and, what is remarkable, the animal's bones were rendered ſo ſoft, that they might be twiſted round the hand like a glove.

At Alford, a village on the road from Caſtle Cary to Somerton, a ball of fire fell on a large maiden elm belonging to W. Welchman, and taking its courſe in a ſtraight direction from the top to the root, drove all the boughs, bark, &c. on one ſide of the tree into thouſands of pieces, many of which were carried more than 100 yards, and many hung up in the boughs of other trees. The earth was driven from the root, and ploughed for a conſiderable diſtance. The Rev. Mr Phillips was at dinner; and his muſtard-glaſs and butter-boat were overturned. A woman was ſtruck down, but recovered; and a magpie on a tree was killed.

About Stamford, and the fens of Lincolnſhire, the thunder, lightning, and rain, have done incredible damage; horſes graſing in the fens have been ſtruck dead; and the hay that was cut early lay in the fields covered with water by the torrents that fell with the lightning. A man in going croſs Spalding Fen was ſtruck apparently dead, but recovered; a wind-mill was blown down, and others much damaged; the corn was laid flat, and it was feared could never recover.

On July 11. they had at Birmingham one of the loudeſt claps of thunder ever heard, preceded by a flaſh of lightning that alarmed the whole town, but fell only on one houſe, that of Mr Flint tailor, where it made its way in two directions, one down the chimney, the other through the roof, which paſſed between two journeymen at work in the garret, without the leaſt injury to either, and deſcended into a water tub, which it ſhivered to pieces; the other part that went down the chimney burnt ſome cloth that was drying at the fire, and paſſing into the yard, went off with a violent exploſion. No perſon in the houſe received any hurt.

In the neighbourhood of Framlingham, in Suffolk, the hail-ſtones that accompanied the thunder and lightning were of an uncommon ſize, broke the windows, deſtroyed the fruit, and laid flat the corn in many fields.

In the Iſle of Wight the hail-ſtones that accompanied the thunder and lightning were the largeſt ever ſeen there. Two fiſhermen mending their nets on the beach, near Yarmouth, were, on July 11. ſtruck blind by the lightning, and moſt terribly ſcorched. A French veſſel was ſtruck on the back of the iſland, loſt, and the crew drowned.

On Sunday, July 22. Mr Windet, farmer at Stoke-Holy-Croſs, croſſing his yard, was ſtruck down by the lightning. At the ſame time a ball of fire was ſeen to fall at Topcroft.

The ſame day, during the tempeſt, a cloud burſt over a field near Ipſwich, the weight of the water in which made an indention in the earth to an incredible depth, (ſix feet, ſays the writer).

July 23. between three and four P. M. a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, attended with rain, fell at Barton near Nottingham, and ſet fire to a barn, in which were two bays of ſtraw and 18 quarters of wheat, five of which were deſtroyed, and the other parts much damaged. A cow-hovel, which parted the premiſes, being pulled down, preſerved the other buildings.

July 23. at noon, a barn, belonging to Mr Andrews of Oakley in Suffolk, was ſet on fire by lightning, and burnt to the ground.

On the 24th the heavieſt rain fell in the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle that has been known there for many years. A

ſmall rivulet that runs by Warbottle, over which there was an arch for a waggon-way, and near it a mill, were both carried away by the flood, and a miller drowned. In its progreſs to the Tyne it bore down three houſes at the eaſt end of the village of Newbourn, and three perſons loſt their lives. All the houſes in the low part of the village were filled with water; and the inhabitants, who had no apprehenſions of danger, eſcaped with difficulty.

At Helmſley Blackmoor, on the ſame day, the town was alarmed by a ſudden torrent, that came ruſhing down, as was ſuppoſed, from the burſting of a cloud. The ſcene it occaſioned was truly affecting. In a moment the houſes were ſurrounded with water, their lower rooms filled, and thoſe that had no upper rooms to fly to, forced, to ſave their lives, to plunge into the water with children in their arms, expecting every moment to be ſwallowed up. By the bleſſing of Providence no lives were loſt; but much of the furniture of the poor was waſhed away, and great diſtreſs ſucceeded. The flood raged with unabating fury for more than an hour, and then gradually abated.

July 30. between one and two P. M. a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, attended with rain, fell at Leek in Staffordſhire, during which a boy about eight years old was ſtruck dead in a field near the town. His father and another perſon were within a few yards of him when the ball of fire fell, but received not the leaſt hurt.

Aug. 9. the moſt alarming and general diſplay of lightning, though not rendered awful alike in all places with thunder, ſpread terror over the whole metropolis. Two horſes were ſtruck with the lightning, one quite dead, the other in his hind quarters, in an open part of Hyde park; ſame night two horſes were ſtruck dead in Hackneymarſh, and ſeveral ſheep killed near Hommerton, and much miſchief was done by horſes taking fright in ſeveral parts of the town.

Near Edmonton, in Eſſex, the lightning ſtruck two aſhen trees. There were three that ſtood nearly in a line N. and S. between Cock's Ferry and Chinkford-hall. The lightning ſtruck the top of the ſouthernmoſt, and deſcended ſpirally about half way down, harrowing up the ſolid wood about two inches deep or more; then paſſed the middlemoſt untouched, and ſtruck the northernmoſt about the middle, paſſing down it to the earth, ſhivered the ſouth ſide of it about nine inches wide into ribbands, driving off pieces of bark and ſplinters to the diſtance of 30 feet or more.—Mr Adams junior, who relates theſe facts, attributes the eſcape of the middlemoſt tree to its being dry and ſheltered; and the damage of the others to their being wet and more expoſed, contrary to the opinion of Dr Franklin, who recommends *wet* as a preſervative againſt lightning.

It fell heavy at Epping, at midnight. At Mrs Cowen's farm in Linſel-ſtreet, it fired a barn, in which were two labouring men aſleep, and three carts: the barn had been cleared out to receive the new corn, and had in it only bins full of chaff and ſome billet wood. One of the men, in coming out of the barn, was twice ſtruck down by the lightning, and much ſcorched and ſinged by the fire, beſides the loſs of clothes which he could not go back to bring out. The wind happened to be in a moſt favourable direction, and plenty of aſſiſtance coming from the town and neighbourhood, together with the Epping engine, the reſt of the barns and houſes, though very contiguous, were preſerved. At the ſame time, the lightning ſtruck a large oak in a wood at New Place Farm, about a mile to the weſt of the above farm, and, rending off the three large forks, ſhivered the trunk in ſplinters of various ſizes down to that of a match, ſcattering the fragments of the wood all around. A cow belonging to Mr Parker, in a field between the two farms, was ſtruck dead, and eight horſes and cows on the common between Porters-ſtreet and Harlow. The direction of the lightning was in a ſtraight line from E. to W. At Harlow, juſt beyond the Greenman, a large aſh-tree was ſhivered in an extraordinary manner, and the fragments or filaments driven into a cottage on the oppoſite ſide of the way.

At Colcheſter three buildings, in different parts of the town, were all on fire at once; and the whole place, from the violent noiſe of the thunder and the rattling of the fire-engines, in the moſt dreadful conſternation.

At St Albans this ſtorm was attended with ſuch a ſhower of hail and rain as no man alive ever remembered in that part of the country. The hail ſtones were as big as moderate-ſized beans. A far-

mer

mer going to Dunſtable was ſtruck blind, and his horſe killed on the ſpot. A little cottage was ſet on fire, in which a man, his wife, and four children, were in bed, who providentially eſcaped without hurt. The window-frame was ſhivered, and the door of the cottage burſt open. The fire, however, was ſoon extinguiſhed.

About twelve the ſame night this ſtorm began at Ipſwich and its neighbourhood, and continued with ſcarcely any intermiſſion for three hours, during which time moſt families had lights burning in their chambers, and few or none went to ſleep. A ball of fire fell upon a barn at Coombs, and entirely conſumed the ſame with its contents; a barn was burnt at Needham market; a large oak tree was ſhivered at Deal-hall; and infinite damage done throughout the country.

At Norwich and its neighbourhood the ſtorm began about the ſame hour, and continued with increaſing violence till between four and five the next morning. The lightning ſtruck the houſe of Mr Boyce, a cooper, and forced out an iron holdfaſt, rent the wall into which it was driven, entered the houſe, and deſcended to the next floor, ſplit the china-cloſet door, and threw it off the hinges without breaking any of the china; no other damage appeared to be done in the houſe, but in an outhouſe a ſquare of glaſs was broken, and the lead of the window melted.

At Canterbury this tremendous ſtorm paſſed partly over the city; its progreſs was from N. W. to the N. E. and for nearly the ſpace of three hours the whole heavens appeared like one continued ſheet of lightning, there being little or no interval between the flaſhes, at which time the peals of thunder were uncommonly long and awful.

The ſame ſtorm paſſed over Maidſtone about the ſame hour, and made the ſame appearance as at Canterbury.

At Harriotſham and Lenham, the ſtorm was very heavy; hail-ſtones, or rather pieces of ice, fell, broke the windows, and cut the corn and hops very much. About Sittingbourne, Milton, and the adjoining villages, great damage has been done to the gardens, &c. At Hawkhurſt the lightning was very vivid, and the thunder long and awful. At Sandhurſt a ſmall cottage was ſet on fire and burnt down.

At Chatham the lightning was ſo vivid, and the flaſhes ſo quick, as ſcarcely ever remembered; a gentleman made a calculation of 70 flaſhes in one minute. In the morning a cat was found dead in a yard, with the hair ſinged on her back, and one leg broke, ſuppoſed to have been done by the lightning.

At Hartlep and Key-ſtreet, a great deal of damage was done by the hail-ſtones, which were of an extraordinary ſize, and fell with great violence.

Letter from Margate, Aug 10. "Laſt night, about twelve o'clock we had a moſt violent tempeſt. I never ſaw the heavens diſplay ſo terrific an appearance; we might have exclaimed with old Lear, "Such claps of thunder, ſuch ſheets of fire, were never ſeen" The elements, for near two hours, exhibited one continued phoſphoric blaze; the wind blew a hurricane, and the clamour of the ſea ſeemed to vie with that of the thunder. The Margate packet, which was about ſix leagues from the harbour, was in imminent danger: luckily, however, it rode out the ſtorm. I have converſed with ſeveral of the paſſengers, who ſay that their ſituation was not to be deſcribed. Many families in this town got out of their beds, and univerſal terror prevailed during the continuance of this awful ſcene."

At Glaſgow, this memorable ſtorm began, about eight in the evening, and laſted till near eleven. The claps were ſo tremendous, that the inhabitants were apprehenſive of their houſes tumbling about their ears. It ſtruck a houſe in Maxwell-ſtreet; and one at Finnieſtown, where the lightning threw down the chimney, entered a garret where a man, his wife, and three children, were in bed, ſhattered the woodwork of the bed, but did them no other injury than leaving a little ſpeck, of the ſize of a cherry, on the chin of the youngeſt child. From the garret it deſcended through a hole into a back-room underneath, where a woman was ſitting, and burnt her ſo dangerouſly that her life was deſpaired of.

The back-room on the ground floor was entered through the ceiling. Here it burſt open the door of a large cloſet, in which were ſome bottles of porter, which it broke; a large dog that had ſeveral links of chain about his neck was ſtruck, and ſtarted up with a terrible howl. He lay for dead ſome time, but recovered. A hen was killed on the rooſt, and a rabit in its hatch. All the back

windows were ſhattered to pieces. [p. 410.]

On Monday, July 23. at half paſt four in the afternoon, a moſt violent ſhock of thunder broke about 140 yards ſouth from Drimmie-houſe, belonging to Lord Kinnaird. It however did no miſchief, except rending a large oak tree into ſplinters from top to bottom, peeling off the bark from the branches all round to ſix inches below the ground, and ſcattering them to the diſtance of 56 yards. After the exploſion ſtruck the tree, great pieces of congealed ice fell to the ground. Not ten yards diſtance, there were ſome men and horſes at work in a field, who providentially eſcaped unhurt.

Cupar, Sept. 27. On Saturday laſt, between five and ſix in the afternoon, we had a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning; its courſe from S. W. to the N. E. One flaſh of lightning, which was inſtantly ſucceeded by the thunder, gave ſuch an alarm to the inhabitants of this place as has not happened in the memory of any perſon. It entered the correction-houſe, which is now uſed as a carpenter's ſhop, where five men, who had been engaged in ſawing wood, &c. without-doors, had taken ſhelter from the heavy rains. One of them was inſtantly killed; another breathed laborioufly for 20 minutes, and then expired; the other three received violent ſhocks, but are now recovering. The lightning is ſuppoſed to have entered by the roof, where it threw off a number of ſlates, was attracted by ſome iron hoops on the floor, which it perforated at the ſide of a joiſt, from which a bird-cage was ſuſpended, tore the bird's cage to pieces, a part of the wire of which was found entangled in one of the mens hair. The bird was found about two yards from the place where the cage hung, with its head entirely deſtroyed, and denuted of its feathers. The man who was killed outright ſat on a bench immediately below the cage; the other who died ſoon after the ſhock, was leaning upon the ſame bench, at his right hand. The clothes and ſhoes of both men were much burnt and tore to pieces. Some ſhavings of wood were likewiſe ſet on fire. Many pieces of their clothes were found ſeveral yards diſtant from the entrance of the door, and ſmall pieces of their hats penetrated the door, and ſtuck ſo firmly as to reſemble ſmall ſhot thrown from a gun. Part of a foot rule, belonging to one of the men, was found a few ſteps up the ſtairs of the upper ſtory. The heads and breaſts of the men who were killed were much bruiſed; a conſiderable quantity of blood was diſcharged from their ears and noſes. The hair of that man's head who was inſtantly killed was almoſt entirely torn from the ſkin, and a metal watch in his pocket had an appearance as if burnt in a fire, and its ſides much flattened; its chain of ſteel entirely broken to pieces, and a part of it which was found had totally loſt its poliſh. Several people in different parts of the town and neighbourhood received ſhocks from the lightning. One man was thrown from a cart, and had his collar-bone broken by the fall, but no other material damage enſued from it.

The church on the hill not far from Weſt-Wycomb, built by the late Lord le Deſpenſer, has received conſiderable damage by the lightning.

Aug. 12. During a violent ſtorm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, the horſes in a phaeton took fright at Walthamſtow, by which the carriage was overturned, and a lady and gentleman much hurt, particularly the former.

A horſe and two cows were the ſame afternoon killed by the lightning upon Hackney marſh.

Two cows were likewiſe ſtruck dead about the ſame time, as they were ſtanding under an oak at Wimbleton. The lightning entered at the hip-bone of one of them, and forced almoſt all the entrails out of her body.

Aug. 19. The lightning ſtruck an oak in Sheffield Park, Suſſex, and, having twiſted an arm of it in a ſurpriſing manner, ſplit the trunk down the middle, and tore up the ground at the bottom, ſtripping at the ſame time the bark on one ſide in long ſlips, ſo as no inſtrument in the moſt ſkilful hand, at the moſt favourable ſeaſon, could have done the buſineſs neater or more completely. The clap was remarkably loud, and ſcarcely any other thunder that day.

A letter from Cranbrook ſays, "On Sunday, Aug. 19. an amazing quantity of rain fell here at different times in the day. About two o'clock in the afternoon the rain poured down like a torrent; and, about ten minutes paſt two, the inhabitants were alarmed with a vivid flaſh of lightning, which was inſtantaneouſly followed by a tremendous clap of thunder; the cloud that contained the

the fulminous matter was very low, as appears from the momentary interval between the flash and the ſtroke. I was ſtanding at the time in a room paved with bricks, and was almoſt thrown on the floor by the violent concuſſion of the air; the electrical ſhock affected my right cheek and under jaw, ſo as to deprive them of ſenſation, and they remained nearly an hour in a benumbed ſtate; when the torpor went off, a glowing heat and uncommon pain in the jaw enſued, attended with a ſmall ſwelling. This effect I conjecture to have been produced by the ſudden ruſhing of the circumambient air into the vacuum, which was occaſioned by the electrical exploſion, for there was no appearance of my having been touched by the lightning. Many other perſons were ſtrongly and ſtrangely affected by the ſtroke.

At the ſame time, the weather-cock at Cranbrook church ſteeple was ſtruck by the lightning, which (as is highly probable) ran down the large iron bar that ſupported the vane, and then ſplit into ſeveral pieces the timber through which the bar paſſed at its fiſſure; thoſe pieces were thrown to a great diſtance from the ſteeple, but had no mark of being touched by a fiery body. From the iron bar it is ſuppoſed to have paſſed into the chime loft, and from thence through the door (in which were made many holes, and one of them very large) down the ſtone ſteps, ſome of which were looſened by its force. The dial-plate on the ſouth ſide of the ſteeple was alſo much ſtruck by the lightning, and many of the gilded hour figures were effaced, while the ſtately image of Time ſtanding over the dial was unhurt; it ſhook the windows at the eaſt and weſt end of the church, and glanced on the ſhingles over the chancel. During the heavy rain, there was only one flaſh of lightning and one ſtroke of thunder, and it was perfectly calm. Providentially the congregation was not aſſembled in the church when the exploſion took place; if it had, great confuſion and damage might have been the conſequence.

When lightning vivid thro' the æther ſpreads,
And awful thunder rolls above our heads,
In the bright flaſh we view the brighter God,
Who ſends this token of his power abroad;
And in the ſtroke which rends the paſſive air
We hear his voice that fills the world with fear;
Then, 'midſt the dangers which our lives ſurround,
Our ſhield of ſafety on his arm is found."

The above ſenſible letter explains what many people doubt of, that perſons can be beat down or caſt to a diſtance, by the thunder and lightning, without being hurt. When this happens, it evidently proceeds from the violent concuſſion of the air occaſioned by the electrical exploſion, which is more or leſs powerful, in proportion to the vacuum made thereby.

Qu. 1. Whether lightning can produce the effects above deſcribed, without being more or leſs concentrated, or its fluidity condenſed? And,

Qu. 2. Whether ſimilar effects can be produced at diſtant places, as at Cranbrook and Sheffield-park, by the ſame flaſh at the ſame inſtant.

Anecdote of the late Earl of WARWICK.

HE once invited Mr Garrick to ſee him at Warwick Caſtle; and in conſequence Mr Garrick, in his annual journey to Lichfield, made it his road through Warwick, and arrived at the Caſtle with Mrs Garrick and his chaplain about the Earl's breakfaſt-time; but his lady, who was a very proud woman, conceiving herſelf degraded in the introduction, inſiſted on his Lordſhip not aſking them to ſtay, and in compliance, he ſhewed them the Caſtle, with all the armour of the fighting Earls of that name, which he claimed as his anceſtors, (although a different family), together with the famous Guy Earl, with the tremendous porridge pot, ſaid to have been the breakfaſt cup of this gigantic hero; and then wiſhed him a good morning, at the ſame time giving him a book containing the feats of all the heroes of that ancient place and title.—Mr Garrick, feeling himſelf hurt at the treatment of the Noble Earl, whom he had thus come out of his road more than 20 miles to ſee, particularly at his not aſking him to ſtay breakfaſt, retired to an inn in the town for refreſhment, and there he wrote the following lines extempore, for the Gateway of Warwick Caſtle, which he left behind him.

When Neville, the ſtout Earl of Warwick liv'd here,
Three oxen for breakfaſt were ſlain;
His friends were all welcome to ſport and good cheer,
And kindly invited again and again.
But his nerves are ſo weak, and his ſpirits ſo low,
This Earl with no oxen does feed 'em,
And all of the former good doings you k[now]
He gives you a book, and you read [it]

A VIEW OF BETHLEM HOSPITAL

O thou man! tho' doom'd in earth's low vale
To bear th' assault of Fortune's gale,
With humble tribute learn to live,
While Heaven in goodness deigns to give
Of human bliss the dearest part,
The soul and sympathetic heart.
Oh learn, while blest with reason's ray,
To welcome misery's darkest day!
In poverty and blindness learn,
The comfort of thy days to earn,
And praise the Source of Being's flame,
Rejoicing in thy mortal frame.
Soon, soon, the cruel hand of Fate
May rob the honours of thy state,
And leave a phantom of the lost,
To mock the pride of human boast.
In this sad mansion, whence the cries
Of rage and loud lament arise,
Poor Madness fills his dreary cell
With furious laugh and frantic yell,
Fast bound in solitude and night,
And driven from Being's sacred light.
The bosom once divinely wrought
With reason and the fire of thought,
The heart which felt the ties that bind
In gentleness the human kind;
Now blank and hollow! all forlorn!
From nature's dearest portion torn,
Of every gracious tie bereft,
And not a ray of pity left,
Severest misery to deplore,
And feel that reason is no more.
Oh! fond o'er-weening son of dust,
Who in thy powers presum'dst to trust,
Survey the forms which here abide,
And learn how vain is human pride.
Look where that piteous spectre goes,
Unconscious of the deepest woes!
Dark is the breast where genius dwelt,
And Heaven's pure inspiration felt:
Instead of nature's goodly ways,
Instead of fancy's sacred lays,
The childish freak, and idiot's toy,
Unhappy man, his hours employ
See, stretch'd upon his bed of straw,
Yon wretch his fetters madly gnaw:
Blind desperation wrings the breast,
Where gentlest virtues wont to rest:
At sight of those he dearly lov'd,
The phrenzy of his soul is mov'd:
The hand to goodness wont to bend,
Would tear the vitals of his friend.—
Mark yon figure, drooping, wan,
The remnant of a god-like man,
In whom heroic virtue burn'd,
Which death, and pain, and danger spurn'd,
Its fixed fast purpose to fulfil,
Through all the trying scenes of ill.
What had he done, Almighty God!
Thus to deserve affliction's rod?
Low on the dust he muttering lies,
Or like a helpless infant cries;
Fled that divinity of soul,
Which fortune's rage could once controul.—
Not far a female form appears,
Now raving wild, now drench'd in tears:
Oft has she felt a mother's throes,
And borne a mother's cares and woes,
But knows not now, ah, cruel doom!
The little darling of her womb —
Ah me! what sore distress is here?
What frantic scream assails my ear?
'Tis yonder maid these accents move,
In fancy banish'd from her love.
See now, she wildly wreathes the flower
To deck her promis'd bridal hour
At dead of night she chaunts the lays
That oft amus'd her early days;
Or holds sad converse with the ghost
Of him her hapless passion lost.—
Lo, at her wretched husband's bed,
The wife, by strong affection led,
Mourning his sad condition stands,
Her little infant in her hands:
The babe, its sire rejoic'd to see,
With wonted ardour climbs his knee;
But, frighten'd at his father's change,
It cries to see him look so strange;
While he, with wild distracted eyes,
The weeping innocent surveys,
The rays of reason touch his soul,
And phrenzy for a while controul.
His cruel fate, his former life,
Friends, family, and hapless wife,
His eyes with streaming sorrows fill,
Fix'd in the gaze of deepest ill.—
But reason's transient glimpse is o'er,
The parent knows his child no more!—
No farther can my tongue reveal
What griefs these mournful walls conceal:
Enough,—nor will the gushing tear
Permit my footsteps longer here.——
Great God! if I am doom'd to dwell
In pale misfortune's dreary cell;
If Fate must from my bosom tear
Each comfort that can life endear;
Take, take, whate'er I hold of earth,
In anguish plunge this feverish breath!
But while amid this vale below
I throb with being's vital glow,
Oh, spare the feelings of a man,
My lot to pity and to scan!
The tear of sorrow kindly save,
To shed upon a brother's grave:
And I, for feeling's gracious ray,
Though reft of every help and stay,
Ev'n in the hour of utmost need,
Will learn to bear affliction's weed. S. N.

On SILENCE.

SILENCE in love betrays more woe
Than words, tho' e'er so witty;
The beggar who is dumb, we know,
Deserves a double pity.

Written in the waiting apartment of a great office.

A Twelvemonth like a century would appear,
Was every minute like a minute here.

To

To a LADY *Sleeping.*

WHEN, for the world's repoſe, my Delia ſleeps,
Young Cupid hovers o'er the maid and weeps;
Well may'ſt thou weep, fond boy, thy influence dies,
Thou haſt no darts when Delia has no eyes.

THE TWO PINDARS;
OR, A HINT TO APOLLO.

WHEN Theban Pindar ſwept the lyre
With hand of art, and ſoul of fire
The praiſe of heroes and of kings
Quiver'd along his trembling ſtrings:
Proud on the pinions of an ode,
The monarch ſwell'd into the god:
The deep, majeſtic peal of ſong,
With force impetuous roll'd along:
And nations ſtood aghaſt with wonder,
Awed by the poet's deep-mouth'd thunder.
Not ſuch indeed in modern times
The grand effect of lyric rhimes;
Some daring ſouls perhaps inherit
A portion of the Theban's ſpirit.—
But though their lay his lay reſemble,
We chuſe to laugh, and not to tremble.
Apollo! yield the iron chair *,
Or place another Pindar there.
With merry heart, and lyre unſtrung,
With ears unhurt, and noſe unwrung,
Let Peter take the vacant place,
And read his odes with due grimace;
Pindar with you may nectar quaff,
Let Peter ſit and make us laugh.
His rhimes will ſhow that panegyric
Is not a theme for modern lyric;
And though, like Pindar, 'tis his object
To take a monarch for his ſubject,
He finds a good and pious king
May prove a mirth-exciting thing,
And ſo with great good-humour tries
To ſink him in his people's eyes;
Bids them each fault and foible ſcan,
And loſe the monarch in the man:
Theſe are the odes that now-a-days
Receive the palm of public praiſe
Then, Phœbus, let the favour'd bard
Meet from your hands his due reward!
Firſt, leſt the brother Pindars quarrel,
The Theban grace with ſprigs of laurel;
And ſince to different modes of ſong
A different meed muſt ſure belong,
Mark this deſerter from the church
With well-directed ſprigs of birch.

G. B. R.

* *Such were the honours paid to the original Pindar, that, at the expreſs deſire of Apollo, he was allotted a place in his own temple at Delphi, where, in an iron chair, he uſed to ſit and recite his hymns.* —— *he modeſty of our modern Pindar would, perhaps, induce him to decline the honour derived from any kind of iron durance.*

TALE *from* BAKER'S CHRONICLE, *ſpoken by Mr Palmer, at the Royalty theatre* [*p.* 458.], *and written by Arthur Murphy, Eſq;*

BY a *Triumvirate* tormented ſore,
Trac'd by their followers to this friendly ſhore,
No more I dare, tho' in a righteous cauſe,
By fair endeavours, ſeek your kind applauſe:
My foes, for their own ends, reſpect the Laws
A right they claim, and they have us'd it long,
To deal in Foreign Farce, and Foreign Song.
What tho' *free* Commerce now is giv'n to all,
'Tis theirs, they ſay, the market to foreſtall.
Of all that *Johnſon*, or that *Shakeſpeare* wrote,
Your ears muſt never hear a ſingle note.
Proudly they claim the Drama as *their own*,
And *Rowe* and *Southerne* write for them alone.
From *Otway*'s page ſhould I a ſcene retail,
One moral ſentence ſends me to a jail.
Th' unequal war if I deſiſt to wage,
Each Morning Paper thunders forth their rage.
Shall I with calumny the cauſe debate,
Or rather, with your leave, a Tale relate?
In elder times, not in theſe days of glory,
(From *Baker*'s Chronicle I learn the ſtory),
To pleaſe the crowd, and make the village ſtare,
Three Booths were licens'd at a Country Fair.
Whate'er they did, obtain'd applauſe from all,
An Engliſh ballad, or Italian ſquall.
At length an Actor—ſomewhat of a prig—
Boaſted the ſkill to imitate a Pig.
He ſqueak'd; he grunted: loud the million roar,
What wond'rous Wit! *braviſſimo! encore!*
An honeſt Countryman, who ſaw the deed,
Gave notice, he would full as well ſucceed.
He built a Booth; a Pig beneath his coat
Squeak'd, as he pinch'd, with Nature's genuine note.
The Licens'd Managers began to huff;
'Tis all unnatural!—what woeful ſtuff!
Who acts with us, purſues a lib'ral art;
In a new Booth you muſt not touch the heart.
Upon our ſtage you have a grand profeſſion;
A Lawyer, Officer, or Great Phyſician.
From our monopoly whoever flies
Commences rogue, begins to vag'bondize:
And tho' his med'cine may be ſtill the ſame,
He turns a Mountebank, and damns his fame.
Tho' at our Booth it may be lawful ware,
It is a Faro Bank, if held elſewhere.
The modeſt Swain, who heard each roaring throat,
Retir'd, yet kept his Pig beneath his coat.
Nature and Truth were all he had in view:
He hop'd for better times, and ſtraight withdrew.

H

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

Conſtantinople, Aug. 25. In the morning of the 16th inſtant, after a public audience of the Grand Vizir, Monſ. de Bulgakow, the Ruſſian Envoy, with his ſecretary, Monſ. Jacobloff, Meſſ. Nicolo, Piſani, and Dandria, the two principal interpreters of that miſſion, and two of the envoy's ſervants left to attend him, were conducted to the Seven Towers. The reſt of the Ruſſian miniſter's ſuite was eſcorted by a guard to his hotel in Pera, where they continue unmoleſted.

The formal declaration of war againſt Ruſſia was read at the Porte on the 22d, with full and abſolute power to the Grand Vizier for conducting the operations. *Lond. Gaz.*

GERMANY.

On Aug. 15. the States of Auſtrian Flanders appeared before the Emperor at Vienna, to juſtify their conduct [ſee p. 405.]. Their reception was courtly, but by no meas ſatisfactory. Their remonſtrance by the Abbé de Grimbergue, in the name of the reſt, was firm, manly, but full of duty. His Majeſty's anſwer was ſtern, ungracious, and unconciliating. "My juſt diſpleaſure at what has paſſed in my Belgic provinces," ſaid his Majeſty, "is not to be appeaſed by a flow of words only; it muſt be ſuch that follow, to prove to me the reality of thoſe ſentiments, fidelity, and attachment, which you have given me an aſſurance of, on the part of your conſtituents.

I have given orders to the Prince de Kaunitz, to communicate to you in writing, and for the notice of your States, the orders which I have ſent to my government; and the execution of which I expect to be effected before entering into any deliberation whatever.

The welfare of my ſubjects is the ſole object of all my proceedings, of which you ought to be perſuaded by my calling you together in the moment when you have been bold enough to merit my indignation; and with all the means in my power to puniſh, I have nevertheleſs repeated the aſſurance of preſerving you."

The orders referred to in the above anſwer were as follows:

"*The Emperor and King,*

Truſty and well-beloved Comte de Murray, Counſellor of State, &c.

You will find, by the narrative annexed, in what terms I explained myſelf to the deputation from the ſtates of my Belgic provinces, &c.

All the proceedings, more or leſs, of which the ſtates and a part of the people have been guilty, are notorious; conſequently it is impoſſible for me to yield to the ſentiments of clemency which I am inclined to cheriſh, nor to the favourable diſpoſitions which I manifeſted to the deputation of the ſtates, until there ſhall not remain the ſmalleſt veſtige of any part of what they have dared to commit in contempt of the ſovereign authority ſince the 1ſt of April of this year.

To this effect it is neceſſary,

1. That in all the provinces every thing ſhould be reſtored to the footing on which it ſtood before the 1ſt of April.

2. The univerſity and general ſeminary of Louvaine, with all the perſons employed and belonging to each, muſt be re-eſtabliſhed in the condition in which they ſtood, or ought to have ſtood, on the ſaid 1ſt of April; and it muſt be the ſame with the ſeminary of Luxembourg.

3. The ſtates of all the provinces muſt ſubmit implicitly to the payment of the ſubſidies, both thoſe that are in arrear, and thoſe which are current.

4. The companies of burgeſſes, their military exerciſes, uniforms, cockades, and all other marks of party ſpirit, as well as all other illegal aſſociations and meetings, ſhall be forthwith aboliſhed; and, in defect of troops, each magiſtrate ſhall take the moſt effectual meaſures for the ſupport of the police and of good order.

5. The convents, ſuppreſſed previous to the 1ſt of April laſt, ſhall remain ſuppreſſed for ever: and the nominations that may have been made ſince, ſhall be null.

6. All the perſons in office, whom they have preſumed to diſplace, muſt be reſtored; with the exception only of the intendants and members of the new tribunals of juſtice; theſe two topics being of the number of thoſe on which I am diſpoſed to liſten to my ſtates, and to commune with them.

7. It is alſo indiſpenſable, that all which regards the chapters of Chanon-

opes,

opes, the religious fraternities, and all which reſpects the clergy as citizens and ſubjects of the ſtates; and, generally, that all things ſhall be reſtored to the condition, and be made inſtantly conformable to the ordinances exiſting at the above period.

In a word, there muſt not remain the ſmalleſt veſtige of any thing committed contrary to my orders and intentions ſince the 1ſt of April of this year.

My dignity, continues his Majeſty, renders all theſe preliminaries abſolutely indiſpenſable; but if, contrary to expectation, it ſhall happen that any one ſhall oppoſe this reſtitution, I authoriſe you to employ all the means I have confided in you, and which, but with much regret, though I find it neceſſary, I am obliged to augment as far as occaſion ſhall require.

His Majeſty concludes, with declaring his readineſs, when all theſe preliminaries are fulfilled, to concert with the aſſemblies of the ſtates what will be beſt in the ſeveral branches of adminiſtration for the general good.

Vienna, Aug. 16. JOSEPH.

The above preliminaries induced the deputies to preſent a memorial to the Count de Kaunitz, in which, with a high and manly ſpirit, they contend for the privileges of their conſtitution.

They lament that the new tribunals of juſtice, and the miſerable intendancies, inſtead of being aboliſhed, ſhould yet be left as a matter for diſcuſſion. They complain that his Majeſty ſhould require the payment of the ſubſidies without diſcuſſion, ſeeing that, not being impoſed with the conſent of the aſſemblies of the ſtates, they are in direct violation of the conſtitution. They conclude with the following animadverſion on the latter part of the Emperor's inſtructions to the Count de Murray.

"We are not ignorant, my Lord, that his Majeſty can employ the force which Divine Providence has put into his hands; but can the goodneſs of his heart ſuffer him to employ means ſo contrary to the welfare of his ſubjects? Can he deliver up his children to the deſtroying hand of military execution, and that for no other reaſon, than that they remain attached to a conſtitution, which, ſecuring the legitimate right of the ſovereign, operates at the ſame time to the happineſs of his people? Can the paternal tenderneſs of his Majeſty permit him to deſtroy his faithful ſubjects, inſtead of governing them by their original and native laws, under which they have happily flouriſhed for ſo many ages? Can he reconcile means ſo deſtructive with the paternal diſpoſitions which he hath deigned to manifeſt, and which their inviolable fidelity hath made ſo proper? That which his Majeſty thinks due to his inſulted dignity, will it be obtained, if, to revenge himſelf, he ſhall deliver up to ſo many horrors his faithful ſubjects, who have ever been prodigal of treaſure, and even of their blood, in defence and for the glory of his houſe?

We preſume therefore to ſupplicate your Highneſs to condeſcend to employ, in our favour your good will and high protection, and to make known to his Majeſty our juſt apprehenſions—to procure the revocation of the orders, ſome qualification of them, or at leaſt to ſuſpend the diſpatch of the courier, that we may have time to give advice to our principals, to the end that, with the zeal which always animates them, they may prepare the people for news ſo diſmal, and ſtrive to ward off the conſequences, which, with the knowledge of thoſe orders, we muſt apprehend."

This memoir, however, had no effect. —The diſpatches were ſent, and the preliminaries of the Emperor being known, threw the whole country into diſorder. The volunteers, and the name may be applied to the whole of the provinces, refuſed to ſtrike their cockades, and the ſtates authoriſe their military meetings and exerciſes as before.

A violent inſurrection afterwards took place at Bruſſels, in conſequence of the people having diſcovered that a plan had been formed for diſarming the volunteers and burghers, and ſeizing the moſt conſpicuous characters of the ſtate.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Hague, Sept. 25. The States of Holland having agreed, on Saturday laſt, to write a letter to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, inviting her to return to the Hague, and expreſſing their earneſt deſire to grant her Royal Highneſs ſatisfaction for the inſult offered her near Schoonhoven, in the manner demanded by his Pruſſian Majeſty, her Royal Highneſs accordingly arrived here from Utrecht, yeſterday, about three o'clock, and was received with the moſt joyful acclamations of all ranks of people. The deputations of the ſeveral States, and of the

the principal departments, waited on her Royal Highneſs immediately after her arrival, and every poſſible mark of hononour and diſtinction was ſhown her.

To-day, her Royal Highneſs received the compliments of the foreign miniſters, the deputies of the different towns, &c. This evening ſhe had a drawing room, and at night the Hague was entirely illuminated.

Th regiment of dragoon guards, and the ſecond battalion of the Swiſs guards, marched into the Hague on Sunday. The garriſon is now complete, and compoſed of the troops always quartered in this reſidence; and peace and good order begin to be happily re eſtabliſhed.

The Duke of Brunſwick removed his head quarters on Saturday from Gouda, to Alphen; and yeſterday his advanced poſts moved forward as far as Amſtelween and Ouderkerke, within four miles of Amſterdam. General Gaudi with his diviſion has attacked and taken Nieuwenſluys, with 800 priſoners, 10 pieces of cannon, and 60 officers. *Lond. Gaz.*

ITALY.

Naples, Aug. 15. By letters from Sicily we have had a relation of an extraordinary eruption of Mount Etna, ſuch a one as has not happened in the memory of man; a rumbling noiſe and numberleſs little ſhocks of earthquakes preceded this eruption; but on the 18th of laſt month, about three o'clock in the morning, a terrible volume of fire iſſued from the mountain like a whirlwind, and of ſuch a prodigious height, that it ſeemed as if the mountain was opened, and the column of fire appeared two thirds higher than the ſummit. An immenſe cloud of ſmoke preceded the flame, the blaze of which was ſo great that people could ſee to read at twenty miles diſtance; beſides that, a ſhower of ſand, or calcined lava, and ſtones of an enormous ſize, were caſt to a prodigious height, and fell down again with a moſt terrible noiſe. Sulphureous ſtones, lightnings, and horrible noiſes followed this dreadful eruption. The column of fire took its direction towards the Ionic Sea to the eaſtward of the coaſt of the Morea, but at a certain diſtance it ſhifted towards Africa. We learn that the ſhower of ſand and ſtones fell on the city and ſuburbs of Meſſina and Calabria, and on all the iſlands and adjacent coaſts as far as Malta.

All the ice and ſnow on the tops of the mountains was melted, and ſome perſons wounded by the ſtones which fell in the neighbouring countries; the inhabitants ſuffered from a ſuffocating ſmell of ſulphur and bitumen, and from the extreme heat of the air; all the produce of the earth, the olives, fruits, and Indian corn, are burnt; in ſhort, for many miles diſtance, the land reſembles the ſcorched deſerts of Lybia.

It is remarkable, that Veſuvius at the ſame time began to ſend forth flames; and the lava flows at preſent along the valley which ſeparates the mountain from Mount Somma.

SCOTLAND.

On Aug. 28. Warren Haſtings, Eſq; and lady arrived in Edinburgh, and afterwards went to Glaſgow, Aberdeen, &c.

Glaſgow, Sept. 5. All is now quiet here, and good order reſtored. Six perſons who were active in the late diſturbances (p 465.), and a writer who acted as their ſecretary, are committed to gaol. The eight perſons who were killed, and died of their wounds, were buried to day, and not the ſmalleſt diſturbance; every thing reſpecting the interment was carried on with the greateſt decency.

Glaſgow, Oct. 11. Laſt week, the magiſtrates preſented Col. Kellet, and the Hon. Maj. Powlet, the commanding officers of the 39th and 56th regiments of foot, with the freedom of the city; and unanimouſly voted their thanks to the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and private ſoldiers of theſe regiments, for their good conduct and behaviour during their reſidence in town, for their ſervices in aſſiſting to quell the late riots and inſurrections, and for the alacrity, chearfulneſs, and good order with which theſe ſervices were performed. The magiſtrates and council at the ſame time made a preſent to each of the private ſoldiers of theſe two regiments who were quartered in town, of a pair of good ſhoes and ſtockings.

In the night of Wedneſday, Sept. 5. the grand hanging ſtair, belonging to the Tontine coffeehouſe and tavern of Glaſgow, entirely fell down. This ſtair was occupied by the military, during the riots, as a place for taking any little refreſhment in the night, and was meant, at the very time it fell, to be uſed for the ſame purpoſe by the inhabitants, who then continued to patrole the ſtreets. Providentially, however, the gentleman who commanded

commanded that corps, juſt as he put his foot on the firſt ſtep of the ſtair, propoſed, before proceeding farther, that the roll ſhould be called over. This was accordingly agreed to, and before he had got thirty or forty names called over, the whole ſtair gave way, ſome of the ſtones of which came ſo cloſe upon the gentleman as to touch his hat.

Extract of a letter from Silverbanks, to a gentleman in Glaſgow, dated Sept. 13.

There has been a great tack of herrings for theſe eight days bypaſt betwixt Dunglaſs and Kilpatrick, ſo that no leſs than ten thouſand have been taken in one draught of the trout-net for ſeveral nights, and there is the greateſt appearance of the herring-ſhoals turning ſtill more numerous, for the ſmall boats find it difficult to make way when they get in among them. The people about the country have laid in ſo plentifully, that the half of the annual quantity of ſalt beef which they uſed to lay up as their winter-ſtore, will now ſerve them. This we hope will prevent the riſe of our fleſh-markets, by ſerving a great number of our people at home with a few herrings as a change of diet.

Glaſgow, Sept. 19. On Friday laſt, as ſome gentlemen were fiſhing in a boat in Clyde, down as far as Gourock, they eſpied a large fiſh moving in the water. A loaded piece happening to be in the boat, one of the gentlemen, lifting it up, fired immediately upon it, and lodged the ball in its back. It inſtantly diſappeared; but in a ſhort time afterwards it was ſeen by ſome other perſons lying weltering on a ſand-bank, not far from the place where it received the ſhot. They immediately ſtruck it with with an axe, and killed it. A rope was afterwards fixed about its collar, and the fiſh brought to Greenock, being about two miles diſtance, dragged by two boats. It appears to be a grampus whale, about 25 feet long, not above three months old.

The propoſed alterations and improvements on the outer parliament houſe, Edinburgh, under the management of the Faculty of Advocates, are now carrying on. The magiſtrates and town council have agreed to concur with the Faculty in this uſeful work, and to bear the expence of putting the fabric itſelf into proper repair. The part of the hall to be occupied in future by the outer houſe will be above 90 feet long, and 42 feet wide, and is to be accommodated with benches for the judges, ſeating for the counſel, fire-places, &c. on a moſt commodious and elegant plan.

On Monday night, Sept. 24. and early on Tueſday morning, there was a very hot preſs at Leith and Newhaven, when, it is ſaid, upwards of 300 men were ſeized, and ſent on board the tenders in Leith roads. The preſs-warrants arrived late on Monday night, by Capt. Manly of the royal navy, who came ſeveral hours ſooner than the poſt; ſo that there was not the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of ſuch an event taking place, till the orders were actually put in execution, by which means many more hands were picked up than otherwiſe could have been procured. The firſt information the captains of the men of war in Leith roads received of this buſineſs, was an order to ſend the preſs-gangs aſhore, which was inſtantly complied with.—The city of Edinburgh was likewiſe put in great alarm on Tueſday morning, by ſome of the ſailors and marines having come up, without any authority from their officers, and under the pretence of promoting the ſervice, preſſed ſeveral of the inhabitants, ſome of whom they extorted money from, and others they ill uſed and hurt. Theſe fellows had even the audacity to parade the ſtreets of the city, with drawn cutlaſſes, in broad day-light, and to behave in a moſt riotous and diſorderly manner, inſulting every perſon they met, till, by order of the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, they were apprehended and committed priſoners to the city-guard. They were afterwards taken to the council-chamber, to be examined; but the fellows appeared ſo much intoxicated with liquor, as to render any inquiry at that time altogether impoſſible; they were therefore remitted back to the guard.—A precognition was afterwards taken, when nothing criminal having come out againſt any of them, except one, they were ſent aboard again. It appears that the fellows who really did the miſchief, had got down to Leith, and by that means eluded diſcovery.

The Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, on Oct. 1. offered a bounty of two guineas to every able and one guinea to every ordinary ſeaman, who on or before the 31ſt Oct. ſhould voluntarily enter to ſerve in the Royal Navy, ſuch ſeamen being not above fifty nor under twenty years of age, and reſiding in or belonging to the city, Leith, Newhaven, or the other liberties of Edinburgh.

List of Ships fitted out from Scotland for the Whale Fishery, 1787.

	Tons.	Fish.	Seals.	Butts.
ABERDEEN.				
Hercules, -	234	3	600	118
Chriſtian, -	277	4	1322	170
Latona, -	236	6	45	128
BORROWSTOUNNESS.				
Caledonia, -	399	3	230	158
Leviathan, -	319	1	100	55
Britannia, -	301	*clean*		
Ocean, -	305			
DUNBAR.				
Princeſs of Wales,	325	7		130
Bleſſed Endeavour,	299	7		130
Eaſt Lothian,	377	*clean*		
Lord Hood, -	355	*clean*		
Rodney, -	177	1		
DUNDEE.				
Succeſs, -	219	2		112
Dundee, -	342	5	1420	160
Tay, -	290		500	
GLASGOW.				
Finlay, -	310	1		70
Ann, -	315	1		
Paiſley, -	286	3		
GREENOCK.				
Satisfaction, -	352	5½		70
Perſeverance,	309	1		40
GRANGEMOUTH.				
Peace and Plenty,	273	5		
KINCARDINE.				
Neptune, -		1		
LEITH.				
Raith, -	295	5	1400	135
Royal Bounty,	290	8½		120
Six Brothers, -	382	1		35
Grampus, -	216	5		42
Friendſhip, -	237	*clean*		
MONTROSE.				
Eliza Swan, -	242	5		280
Montroſe, -	204	2	460	100
George Dempſter,	287	*none*	500	
QUEENSFERRY.				
Counteſs of Hopetoun,	336	1		

The ſhips fitted out from England this ſeaſon are upwards of 200, and their burden exceeds 70,000 tuns.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 3. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Mr Gilbert Gerard, miniſter of the Engliſh church in Amſterdam, to Miſs Helen Duncan, daughter of John Duncan, Eſq; late Provoſt of Aberdeen

8. At the manſe of Cardroſs, Thomas Babbington, Eſq; of Rothly Temple, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Jean Macauly, daughter of the Rev. Mr John Macauly.

12. William Miller of Craigentinny, Eſq; to Miſs Rawſon, daughter of Henry Rawſon of Newark on Trent.

15. Mr Archibald Robertſon, merchant in Greenock, to Miſs Jenny Moody, daughter of Mr Hugh Moody, merchant.

16. At Edinburgh, John Mackenzie, Eſq; younger of Applecroſs, to Miſs Jean Elphinſton, daughter of Alexander Elphinſton, Eſq; Advocate.

16. At Rennyhill, Mr Neil Macvicar, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miſs Ann Jean Johnſtone, daughter of Andrew Johnſtone, Eſq; of Rennyhill.

18. At Edinburgh, James Drummond of Stragеath, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs B. Drummond, only daughter of the late Patrick Drummond of Comrie, Eſq;

22. At Glaſgow, Mr Thomas Sweet, manufacturer, to Miſs Catharine Robertſon, daughter of Mr John Robertſon, merchant.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 8. At Carton, in Ireland, the Ducheſs of Leinſter, of a daughter.

15. At Bath, the lady of Lord Liſmore, of a ſon.

19. At London, the lady of Lord Stourton, of a ſon.

Oct. 10. At Darn Hall, Lady Elibank, of a ſon.

12. At Edinburgh, Lady Hunter-Blair of Dunſkey, of a daughter.

20. At Binns houſe, Lady Dalzell, of a daughter.

21. At Caſtle Grant, Lady Grant of Grant, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

July 5. At his houſe of Milend, Jamaica, Robert Niſbett of Greenholm, Ayrſhire.

Aug. 18. At London, the Rev. Henry Peckwell, D. D chaplain to the Marchioneſs of Lothian, and rector of Bloxam, near Digby, in the county of Lincoln. —— The real cauſe of the death of this gentleman having been miſrepreſented in the public papers, it is but juſtice to inform our readers, in the words of the houſe-ſurgeon of the Weſtminſter Hoſpital, that "the Doctor did not there meet with any injury. True it is, curioſity, and a deſire of information, induced him to be preſent at the opening of a body in that houſe; but the cheſt was not opened, nor were the lungs ſeen or handled. Dr Peckwell did not hold the parts together while the ſurgeon ſewed up the body, nor did the ſurgeon run the needle into his hand or finger; for the Doctor was but a mere ſpectator, and went away long before the body was ſewed up, or any needles were brought into the room for that purpoſe. The fact is, that Dr Peckwell, the very day after he had been preſent at the examination of the body at the Hoſpital, did himſelf open the body of a young lady at a private houſe, who had died of a conſumption, whoſe lungs were in a very diſeaſed ſtate, and the cheſt full of matter; and in ſewing up this body did actually give himſelf the wound that proved ſo fatal, and deprived the world of ſo inquiſitive, learned, and very valuable a member of ſociety."—Dr Peckwell paid his

tle attention to his wound on the day it happened. The next day (Friday, Aug 10.) he found a ſwelling in his arm; but was ſo little indiſpoſed, that he preached the ſame evening at Weſtminſter Chapel. On Sunday morning, at two o'clock, he waked in a moſt violent fever, and immediately ſent for ſome medical friends. The fever baffled every effort of the moſt ſkilful practitioners; and the only apparent hope of ſaving his life was by ſacrificing a limb. It was therefore reſolved to take off his arm. On Friday morning, the 17th, Mr Bromfield, and Mr Potts, attended by Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr Warren, and Mr Young, met to perform the operation; but it was then found that the mortification had ſpread ſo univerſally through the whole frame, that no ſucceſs was likely to attend the amputation. It was therefore abandoned; and on Saturday afternoon, at twenty minutes paſt three o' clock, he died. He has left a widow and two children, a ſon and daughter. His connections with, and attachment to the people called Methodiſts, is well known He was an advocate for the Humane Society, and for the Society for the relief of Perſons impriſoned for ſmall debts, and founder of a charitable inſtitution called "The ſick man's friend," whoſe object is, to relieve the bodily wants of the ſick poor of every denomination, and to convey knowledge and inſtruction to the mind.— His remains were interred in the family-vault at Chicheſter.

Lately, in the workhouſe at Bath, of a leproſy, aged 103, Anne Biſhop. She retained her ſenſes to the laſt Her prayers to the lateſt minute were ſo fervent, and ſo well expreſſed, that they had a ſenſible effect on all preſent.

Lately, near Montpellier, in the ſouth of France, aged 129 years, Philip Louis de Vertot. He has left a ſon, who is now in his 98th year, and a grandſon, who was 70 on the 20th of Auguſt, on which day they all ſat down to dinner together.

Sept. 5. At Edinburgh, Mr John Browne, portrait-painter

10. At London, Lyde Browne, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Bank. He had juſt ſet out from his houſe in Foſter lane, Cheapſide, to take his uſual evening walk, when he dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and expired immediately.— He was a diſtinguiſhed collector of ſtatues and other monuments of claſſical antiquity; and a catalogue of thoſe at his houſe at Wimbledon was publiſhed in 1768, at which time he was F A. S. having been elected 1753, but afterwards declined —Some months ſince he ſold a collection of buſts, ſtatues, &c to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, for 22,000l. Sterling A houſe in St Peterſburg was recommended to him to receive the money, and remit it to him; 10,000l. was, ſhortly after the receipt of the collection, remitted to him in bills of exchange; the remainder, though repeatedly promiſed, was never ſent. The houſe in Peterſburg ſoon after failed, which had ſuch an effect on Mr Brown, that he never recovered the ſhock, or appeared in ſpirits after it.

13. At Morden college, aged 84, the Rev. Moſes Browne, chaplain to that college, and vicar of Olney, co. Bucks, and of Sutton, co. Lincoln. This gentleman was originally a pen-cutter, and was concerned in writing for the poetical part of the Gentleman's Magazine. Being a lover of angling, he wrote Piſcatory Eclogues, which with his Sunday Thoughts, and ſeveral other of his political productions, are allowed to poſſeſs much merit. He publiſhed two dramatic pieces, "Polidus, a Tragedy," and "All bedevilled, a Farce."

14. On his paſſage from Jamaica, the Hon. John Jackſon, Advocate General, and one of his Majeſty's privy council on that iſland.

19. At Bariſdale, in Inverneſs-ſhire, in the 60th year of his age, Archibald Macdonald of Bariſdale, Eſq; This gentleman was eminently diſtinguiſhed for his ſtrict honour and ſteady friendſhip, and the equanimity with which, in the vigour of life, he bore a long impriſonment in Edinburgh Caſtle under a capital ſentence, which was brought upon him by his having, when a youth of eighteen years, joined in the rebellion 1745. This ſentence, although its execution was ſtayed by a reprieve, hung over him till ſome time after the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, who gave him not only a free pardon, but alſo, towards the cloſe of the laſt German war, a commiſſion in the army.

21. At Peindown, in Sky, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. Mr William Macqueen, fourth miniſter in a lineal ſucceſſion of the pariſh of Snizort.

22. At London, Lord Viſcount Dillon.

24. At Eaſt Neſton, in Northamptonſhire, the Rt Hon. Anna Maria Counteſs-Dowager of Pomfret, relict of George Farmer Earl of Pomfret, Baron Lempſter, and Baronet.

27. At Glenlyon-houſe, Miſs Mary Campbell, daughter of the late John Campbell of Glenlyon, Eſq;

29. At Aberdeen, in the 69th year of his age, Mr James Burnett, merchant.

30. At Glaſgow, Mr William Whyte, ſurgeon.

Lately, at London, Col. Norman Lamont, of the 55th regiment.

Lately, in her 67th year, while on a viſit in Glouceſterſhire, Eliſabeth, relict of Granada Pigot Stanley, Eſq; of Cumberdach in Cheſhire This good woman gave 15,000l. to each of her three ſons, and 10,000l. each to two daughters, in her life-time; reſerving only 400l a-year for herſelf, more than half of which revived the drooping heart of miſery and diſtreſs.

Lately,

Lately, at Hull, Mr Mills, comedian, of the theatre-royal, York, and formerly of the theatre royal, Edinburgh.

Lately, at Glanmire, near Corke, in his 108th year, Daniel Thomas, labourer.

Oct. 3 David Mercer, Esq; of Auchnacant.

4. At London, aged 67, Mr William Lodge, one of his Majesty's Yeomen of the guards, and the person who seized Margaret Nicolson when she attempted to stab the King.

4 At Shadwell, aged 98, Capt. William Morden, upwards of 60 years in the West-India trade

4 At Edinburgh, Mrs Lionella Walkinshaw, relict of Capt. William Walkinshaw.

5 At his house of Canaan, John Mossman, Esq; merchant in Edinburgh.

5 At Argaty, George Home of Argaty, Esq;

5 At Glasgow, Mr Alexander Bannatyne, seed-merchant.

7. At Edinburgh, Henry Sedgfield, mariner of Scarborough, who, in the month of December last, had accomplished his 107th year. During fourscore years of his life, he was variously employed as a sea-faring man, and had twice the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the French.

7 At Tulliallan, Perthshire, in the 64th year of his age, and 29th of his ministry, the Rev. Mr Robert Brown, minister of that parish.

7. At Castlebrocket, Lanerkshire, in the 88th year of his age, Joseph Allan, Esq; of St Laurence Chapel.

8. At Falkirk, in the 100dth year of her age, Helen Forsyth. She retained the use of all her faculties till within a few hours of her death.

10 At Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Gordon, youngest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, Bt.

10. At Greenock, Miss M. A. E. Hamilton, daughter of the late Gilbert Hamilton, of Westburn, Esq.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Matthew, principal clerk in the General Post-office, where he had been forty years.

14. At Alloa, Mr John Bruce, surveyor of the customs.

15. At his house of Rindmuir, in the 74th year of his age, Matthew Morthland, Esq; of Rindmuir.

Lately, at Bellamoore, in the isle of Mann, in an advanced age, Sir George Moore, Kt.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

Sept. 29. to recommend to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, the Rev. John Douglas, D. D. Canon Residentiary of St Paul, London, and one of his Chaplains in Ordinary, to be elected Bishop of Carlisle, that see being void by the death of Dr Edmund Law, late Bishop thereof.

Oct. 2. to appoint John Cayley, Esq; to be Consul General in the dominions of the Empress of Russia, in the room of Walter Sharp, Esq; deceased.

6. to present the Rev. Thomas Mill to the church and parish of Ladykirk, in the presbytery of Chirnside and county of Berwick, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Pearson.

Also to present the Rev. Thomas Mason to the church and parish of Dunnichen, in the presbytery and county of Forfar, vacant by the death of the Rev. Griffith Ferguson.

And the Rev. Mr M'Nair to the church and parish of Slamanan, otherwise St Lawrence, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and shire of Stirling, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Knox.

to appoint George Wood to be his Principal Apothecary and Druggist in Scotland, in the room of Mr Gilbert Lawrie, deceased.

20. to appoint John Fraser, Esq; to be Commissary of the commissariot of Sutherland, in the room of William Sutherland, Esq; deceased.

Admiralty-office, Sept 24.

This day in pursuance of the King's pleasure, the following flag-officers of his Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz

John Montague, Rt Hon. Richard Lord Viscount Howe, Hugh Pigot, Admirals of the Blue,—to be *Admirals of the White.*

Rt Hon. Molyneux Lord Shuldham, John Vaughan, Vice Admirals of the Red,—John Reynolds, Sir Hugh Palliser, Bt, Matthew Barton, Sir Peter Parker, Bt, Hon Samuel Barrington, Vice Admirals of the White,—to be *Admirals of the Blue.*

Mariot Arbuthnot, Robert Roddam, George Darby, John Campbell, Vice Admirals of the White,—James Gambier, William Lloyd, Francis William Drake, Vice Admirals of the Blue,—to be *Vice Admirals of the Red.*

Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. John Evans, Mark Milbanke, Vice Admirals of the Blue,—Nicholas Vincent, Sir Edward Vernon, Kt. Sir Joshua Rowley, Bt, Richard Edwards, Rear Admirals of the Red,—to be *Vice Admirals of the White.*

Thomas Graves, Robert Digby, Sir John Lockhart Ross, Bt, Rear Admirals of the Red,—Benjamin Marlow, Alexander Hood, Rear Admirals of the White,—Sir Chaloner Ogle, Kt, Rt Hon. Samuel Lord Hood, Rear Admirals of the Blue,—to be *Vice Admirals of the Blue.*

Sir Richard Hughes, Bt, Sir Francis Samuel Drake, Bt, Sir Edmund Affleck, Bt, Rear Admirals of the Blue,—to be *Rear Admirals of the Red.*

And the following Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of the Fleet, viz.

John Elliot, William Hotham, Sir John Lindsay, K. B.—to be *Rear Admirals of the Red.*

Joseph Peyton, John Carter Allen, Sir Charles Middleton, Bt, John Dalrymple, Herbert

bert Sawyer, Sir Richard King, Kt, Jonathan Faulknor,—to be *Rear Admirals of the White.*

Philip Affleck, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bt, Hon John Leveſon Gower, Sir John Jervis, K. B. Adam Duncan, Sir Charles Douglas, Bt,—to be *Rear Admirals of the Blue.*

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Philips Coſby, George Bower, and the Hon William Cornwallis, to be Colonels of his Majeſty's marine forces, in the room of John Elliot, William Hotham, and Sir John Lindſay, K. B. appointed Flag-Officers of his Majeſty's fleet.

War-office, Sept. 15.

2d troop of horſe guards: Sub Brig. and Cornet Barrington Bradſhaw, to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice Humphrey Bellamy. John Hughes, to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Barrington Bradſhaw.

War-Office, Sept. 22.

Royal regiment of horſe guards: Capt. Lieut John Haynes Read, to be Captain of a troop, vice Henry Bathurſt; Lieut. Francis Chaplin, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice John Haynes Read; Corn. John Board to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Chaplain; Henry Sloper, to be Cornet, vice John Board.

Office of Ordnance, Sept. 24.

Royal regiment of artillery: Capt. Lieut. George Abſon, to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Wood, deceaſed.

Corps of royal engineers: Lt-Col Thomas Baſſet to be Colonel, vice Harry Gordon, deceaſed

Capt. Alexander Mercer to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas Baſſet, promoted.

Capt. Lieut. Henry Rudyerd to be Captain, vice Alexander Mercer, promoted.

War-office, Sept. 26

11th foot: Brev.-Maj. Patrick Jacob, (Captain-Lieutenant), to be Captain of a company.

War-office, Sept 28.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Maj.-Gen' Spencer Cowper, Wm Wynyard, Edward Matthew, Richard Burton Phillipſon, Francis Smith, James Pattiſon, John Douglas, Hon Alexander Leſlie, Samuel Cleaveland, Hon. Henry St John, Sir William Erſkine, John Campbell, Sir George Oſborn, Bt, — *To be Lieutenant-Generals.*

As likewiſe Colonels Thomas Earl of Lincoln, John Campbell, John Leland, James Hamilton, John Stratton, Allan Campbell, James Rooke, Samuel Birch, Charles Croſbie, John Martin, Winter Blathwayte, John Earl of Suffolk, Ralph Abercrombie, Hon. Chapel Norton, Alexander Rigby, John Gunning, — *To be Major-Generals.*

War office, Oct. 6.

3d foot: Maj. John-Joiner Ellis, from the half pay of Major, of the late 89th foot, to be Captain of a company.

60th foot, 3d battalion: Maj. Gen. William Rowley to be Colonel Commandant.

Ditto, 4th battalion: Maj. Gen. William Gordon to be Colonel Commandant.

War-office, Oct. 20.

5th foot: Lt-Col. Henry Fitz Gerald, from the half pay of the late 88th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice George Harris

23d foot: Brev Maj. Boleyn Douglas, from the 37th foot, to be Major, vice Frederick Mackenzie

37th foot: Maj. Frederick Mackenzie, from the 23d foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Robert Abercrombie.

40th foot: Maj Stephen Bromfield, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas Muſgrave; Brev.-Maj John C Adlam to be Major, vice Stephen Bromfield

43d foot: Maj. George Hewitt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Marſh; Brev.-Maj. Duncan Cameron to be Major, vice G. Hewitt.

60th foot: Col. Archibald M'Arthur, from the half-pay of the regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Lt-Col. Peter Hunter, from the firſt batt. of the regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Maj John Adolphus Harris, from the half-pay of the 84th foot, to be Major; Maj William Gooday Strutt, from the half-pay of the 60th foot, to be Major.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell to be Colonel of a regiment; Lt-Col Gordon Forbes, from the half-pay of the late 102d foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Col. Robert Abercrombie, from the 37th foot, to be Colonel of a regiment; Capt. George Hart, from the 55th foot, to be Major.

Col. Thomas Muſgrave, from the 40th foot, to be Colonel of a regiment; Lt-Col George Harris, from the 5th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Col. James March, from the 43d foot, to be Colonel of a regiment; Lt-Col. James Balfour, from the half pay of the late 99th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

24th foot: Capt. Henry Pilmer to be Major, vice Maſters, reſigned. Dated July 31.

Staff: Lt-Col Francis Dundas to be Governor of Carrickfergus, vice Nehemiah Donnellan deceaſed Dated Sept. 8.

63d foot: Maj James Wemyſs to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Maj. Gen Paterſon, promoted; Capt. Charles Stewart to be Major. Dated Sept. 20.

From other papers.

Sept. 12. The Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine upon the following Gentlemen — The titles of their theſes are annexed to their names reſpectively.

From America.

Mr Richard Sharpe Kiſſam, *De Rheumatiſmo Acuto.*

Mr John Smith, *De Ophthalmia.*

Mr Auguſtine Smith, *De Morbillis.*

Mr William Hamerſley, *De Rachitide.*

From Ireland.

Mr James Reynolds, *De Calculo Urinario, et Lithontriptica.*

Mr

Mr Thomas Wallace, *De Angina Tonſillari.*
Mr Robert Smithwick, *De Eryſipelate.*
Mr James Caldwall, *De Nephritide.*

From England.

Mr Peter Aſhton, *De Puerperarum Febre.*
Mr Robert M'Cauſland, *De Hepatitide.*
Mr John Roger Murray, *De Abortu.*
Mr Pinkſtan James, *De Ictero.*
Mr John Heath, *De Aſthmate Spaſmodico.*
Mr Henry Luxmoore, *De Scorbuto.*

Of Scotland.

Mr John Taylor, A. M. *De Hæmorrhagiis.*
Mr James Mackintoſh, A. M. *De Actione Muſculari*
Mr John Carmichael, *De Fermentatione.*
Mr Alexander Straith, *De Amenorrhœa.*
Mr Patrick Baron Seton, *De Paralyſi*
Mr Thomas Charles Hope, *De Plantarum Motibus et Vita.*
Mr John M'Carteny, *De Apoplexia Plethorica.*
Mr Francis Moriſon, *De Dyſpepſia.*
Mr Andrew Ponton, *De Colica Spaſmodica.*
Mr Andrew Inglis, *De Rheumatiſmo.*
Mr William Maxwell, *Diſſertatio Experimentorum quorundam, cum diverſis aërum ſpeciebus in animalibus inſtitutorum, phænomena exhibens.*
Mr James Low, *De Hæmorrhoide.*
Mr H. Staniſtreet, *De Gonorrhœa Virulenta.*

The Magiſtrates and Town-council of Edinburgh.

1 Rt Hon JOHN GRIEVE, Lord Provoſt
2 DONALD SMITH, banker
3 WILLIAM TROTTER, merchant
4 DAVID MYLNE, merchant
5 FRANCIS BUCHAN, merchant — Bailies
6 JAMES GORDON, brewer, Dean of Guild
7 JAMES MANSFIELD, banker, Treaſurer
8 Thomas Elder, merchant, Old Provoſt
9 Thomas Cleghorn jun coachwright
10 David Williſon, printer
11 Alexander Walker, brewer
12 John Gloag, merchant — Old Bailies
13 William Galloway, merchant, Old Dean of Guild
14 James Eyre, brewer, Old Treaſurer and College Treaſurer
15 Andrew Bonnar, banker
16 Robert Forreſter, banker
17 David Thomſon, merchant — Merchant Counſellors
18 James Gibſon, ſurgeon
19 Robert Dewar, glazier — Trades Counſellors
20 WILLIAM DEMPSTER, goldſmith, *Convener*
21 Forreſt Dewar, ſurgeon
22 William Ritchie, furrier
23 John Milne, founder
24 Robert Moncur, ſhoemaker
25 William Forreſter, weaver — Ordinary Council-Deacons
26 David Stewart, glover
27 John Donaldſon, painter
28 William Jamieſon, maſon
29 George Jollie, tailor
30 William Murray, baker
31 Patrick Mellis, fleſher
32 Thomas Millar, hatter
33 Alexander Fergueſon, bonnet maker — Extraordinary Council-Deacons
Andrew Bonnar, Captain of Orange Colours
James Gordon, Dean of Guild
William Galloway, Old Dean of Guild
William Smith, merchant
James Carſrae, merchant
William Jamieſon, maſon
Robert Dewar, glaſier
James Rankine, wright — Guild Counſellors
Alexander Walker, Baron-Bailie of Canongate and Calton; George Rae and Robert Murray, Reſident Bailies; James Brown, Treaſurer.
John Gloag, Baron-Bailie of Portſburgh.
David Williſon, Admiral of Leith; William Robertſon and William Pillans, Reſident Bailies.

Edinburgh, Oct. 23. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 9d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for October.

Burial places	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	17	25	42
Weſt-kirk, -	17	24	41
Canongate, -	7	13	20
Calton, - -	21	15	36
Total,	62	77	139

Age.		N°
Under	2	59
Between 2 &	5	11
5 &	10	3
10 &	20	2
20 &	30	10
30 &	40	9
40 &	50	11
50 &	60	10
60 &	70	6
70 &	80	12
80 &	90	6
90 &	100	0
		139

Decreaſed 8

Diſeaſes, &c.	N°
Aged — —	16
Aſthma — —	4
Bowelhive — —	16
Childbed — —	1
Chincough — —	12
Conſumption —	33
Dropſy — —	2
Drowned —	1
Fever — —	15
Flux — —	1
Jaundice — —	1
Killed by a fall from a horſe —	1
—— from a houſe	3
Meaſles — —	8
Palſy — —	1
Rheumatiſm —	1
Smallpox — —	3
Stillborn — —	11
Suddenly —	1
Teething —	8

PRICES OF STOCKS, October 9.

3 per cent. conſ. 70⅞ a ⅝ a ⅞.
5 per cent. 105¾. a ¼.
India Stock, 159¾.
Exch. Bills, 10s.

Oct. 21.

New 4 per cent. 1777, ſhut, 88¼ a ⅛ ex div.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 106⅛ a 105⅞.
3 per cent. red. ſhut, 69½ a ⅝ ex div.
3 per cent. conſ. 70⅞ a ⅝ a ½
Long Ann. ſhut, 20⅝ a ¼ a 13-16ths.
India Bonds, 75s. prem.
New Navy and Victualling Bills, 3 diſc.
Exch. Bills, 20 a 21s. prem.
Lottery Tickets, 15l. 13s. 6d.